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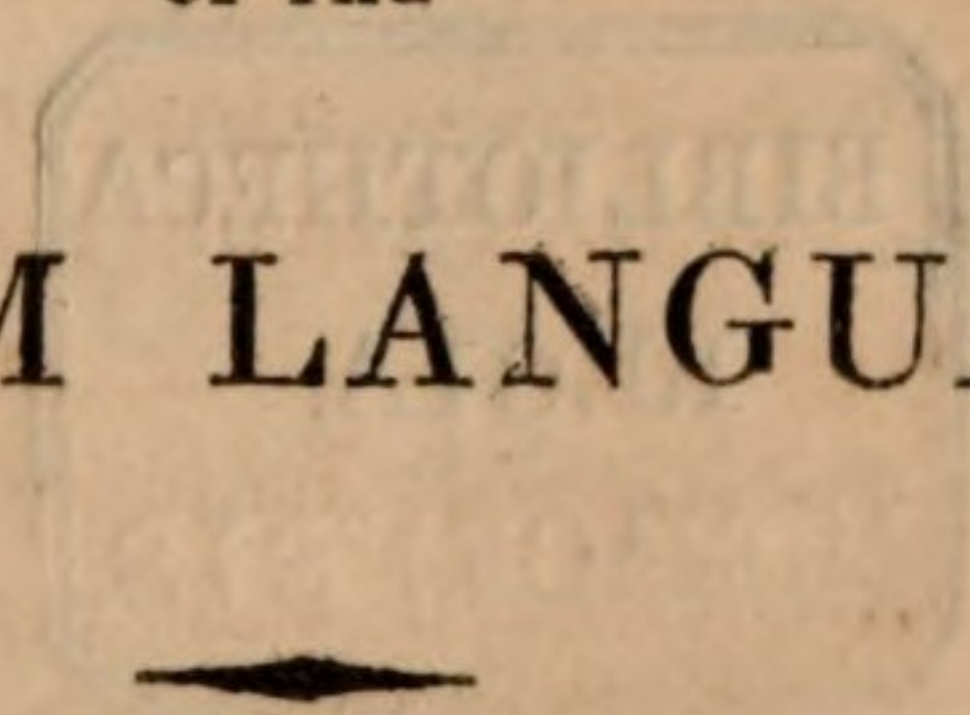
GRAMMAR

AND

VOCABULARY

OF THE

BULLOM LANGUAGE.



BY THE

REV. GUSTAVUS REINHOLD NYLÄNDER,

MISSIONARY OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY AT
YONGROO, ON THE BULLOM SHORE, AFRICA.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

BY ELLERTON AND HENDERSON, JOHNSON'S COURT,
FLEET STREET.

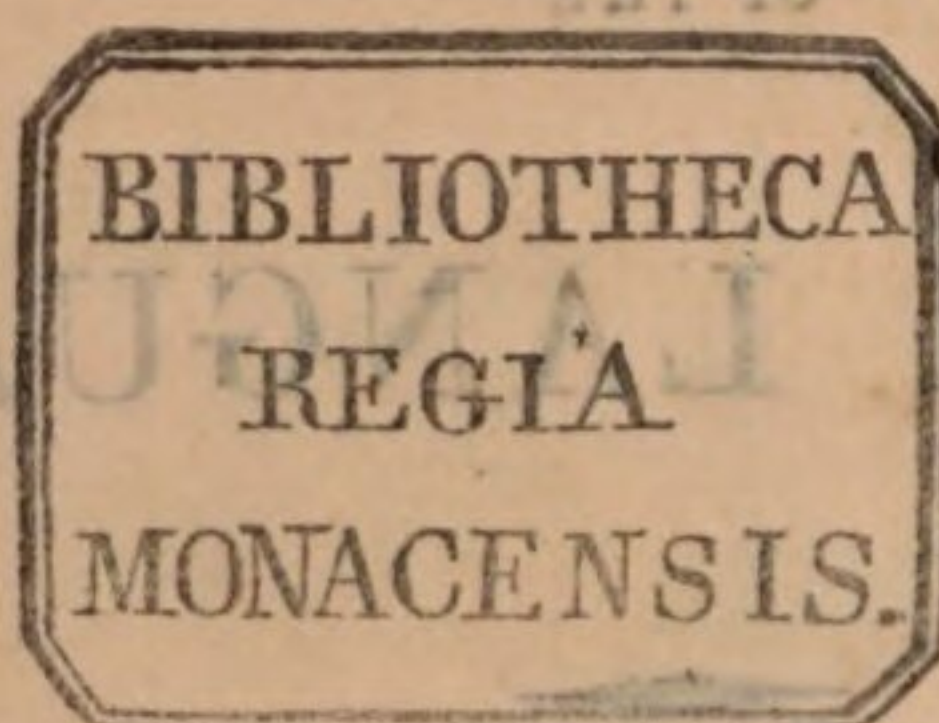
1814.

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LONGWOOD ON THE BELTON SHORE, ABERDEEN.

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BY ELIOT AND NEWBORN, LONDON: 1841.

11, FLEET STREET.

1841.

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GRAMMAR
OF THE
BULLOM LANGUAGE.

PART I.

OF LETTERS AND THEIR POWERS.

IN the Bullom Alphabet there are twenty-three letters, viz. a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, y. Six of these are vowels, viz. a, e, i, o, u, y.

The consonants b, d, f, k, l, m, p, q, s, t, v, and w, have the same powers as in English.

c, is used only in connection with h and k: in the former, it sounds like ch in *child*; in the latter, it is used merely to avoid the reduplication of k.

g, is always hard, as in *gold, glad, gun*.

gb, is a very difficult pronunciation: wherefore g is oftentimes omitted by strangers, which renders the

language, or the sentence of the speaker, either entirely unintelligible, or gives quite a different meaning to what the speaker intended to say, as there are several words only distinguished by *g*: thus, *bang* signifies any thing that is bad; *gbang* signifies to-morrow;—*beng*, a board; *gbeng*, glory;—*bet*, a box; *gbet*, a ring;—*bannah*, a plantain; *gbannah*, the title of a chief;—*gborr*, or *ugborr*, a herd of sheep; *borr*, or *uborr*, a generation of people.

gh, sounds as in *ghost*.

h, commonly sounds like *h* in *hat*, *horse*, &c.; but when followed by *e*, *i*, or *v*, it seems to be a mere aspiration; it sounds very much like *h* in *hew*, *hewer*. In the following words: *hewl*, four; *uhiant*, a child, pronounced as if written *uhyant*; *hvoy*, a cloud: it is pronounced rather through the nose as it were: '*h* denotes the preceding vowel to be short.

j. There appears to be no sound in the Bullom Language like *j* or *g* soft, as in English: *dy* may supply the place of *j*, in some measure, in the words '*dyë*, to kill; '*dyo*, to eat; '*dyall*, flesh, body. But it would not be advisable to write them with *j*, as both *d* and *y* are pronounced as if the words were written, '*d-yall*, '*d-ye*, *d-yo*. The names Jack and Jim are very common among the Bulloms; but they pronounce them Yack, Yehmy. It will be, however, necessary to introduce the letter *j* in the Bullom Alphabet, on account of the words or proper names which, by teaching them to read, will certainly occur; but as their tongues seem to be inflexible in this point, they must

be left to their own way of pronouncing it: thus Jerusalem, Jeremia, John, Judas, Jacob, must be pronounced Yerusalem, Yeremia, Yohn, Yudas, Yakob.

n, before any vowel, except *y*, sounds as in English: *na*, and; *nēh*, not; *nin*, people; *no*, a person; *hallē nume*, to extinguish.

n', before consonants, is a nasal sound: as, *n'fo'h*, speech, language; *ndērick*, benefit; *ngunna*, this; *nyarra*, thin, lean.

n, before *m*, *b*, *p*, is pronounced like *m*, thus: *n'buntha*, a parable; *n'punthirr*, uproar, tumult; *n'mo'h*, milk; as if written *m'buntha*, *m'punthirr*, *m'moh*.

n' is employed, further, to point out the plurals of a great many nouns: it is also the characteristic of the second person singular, in all tenses of the verbs. But as much attention must be paid to this *n'* as to *g* before *b*; otherwise the speaker will be liable to make a great many blunders, as there are words distinguished only by the *n'*, thus: *chang*, to pass; *n'chang*, teeth;—*nkunt*, monkey-apples; *kunt*, the monkey-apple-tree.

ngh is a very strong nasal sound: *ngħa*, they; *nghangħa*, you; *hallē nghēll*, to endeavour; *ngho*, *nghom*, who, what.

r, has three different sounds. At the beginning of words it is hard, as in *rage*, *river*, *rome*: thus, *hallē ramling*, to pray, pronounced as if written *rramling*; *rong*, verily, truly—to give it more force, the Bulloms

say, *ur'rongdong*, it is very true; *r'til*, darkness, pronounced as if written *rrtill*.

r, preceded by *t*, is very soft; it is hardly perceptible in the words, *traa*, a nest; *tre*, the article the; *trim*, time.

r, followed by *m*, sounds as in *larm*, *farm*, *harm*, &c.

sh, sounds like *sh* in *shall*.

th, sounds like *th* in *thin*, *thought*.

y, as heard in *yonder*, *young*, *year*.

z, is another letter the sound of which I have not observed in the Bullom Language; the names written with that letter must be written in the Bullom with *s*: thus, *Sakarias*, *Sabulon*, *Sebedee*, for *Zacharias*, *Zabulon*, *Zebedee*.

According to the plan adopted to write the Bullom Language, there are thirteen vowel sounds.

Letters denoting the
simple sounds.

Words containing the
simple sounds.

a	as heard in	father, far.
e	as heard in	met, get.
ë	as heard in	me, meet.
ē	as heard in	there.
i	as heard in	hill, fill, bit.
o	as heard in	not, no.
ū	as heard in	bull, full.
û	as heard in	but, cut.

Diphthongs.

Words containing
the sounds.

ay as heard in day, way.

oa as heard in boat, float.

oo as heard in fool, tool.

oē both letters are sounded in the word
loē, as if they were two distinct
syllables.

oy as heard in boy, cloy.

o'i and *u'i* are not exactly to be considered as guttural sounds : they are formed in the back of the mouth, in a way that is rather difficult to imitate the Bulloms.

Beside the above-mentioned vowel sounds, *i* and *u* have a long sound, as in fine, mule, &c.: as, *sighno*, a palm-wine-maker ; *n'qui*, oil ; *hallē nume*, to extinguish. But it is only in these two words that *i* and *u* have thus occurred to me.

y, as a vowel, occurs only at the end of some words : as, *lippy*, beautiful ; *upilly*, idleness ; *hallē sorry*, to mix ; *sofally*, an ass : where it sounds as in the English words *beauty*, *truly*, *sorry*, &c.

PART II.

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE ARTICLE.

THERE is but one Article in the Bullom Language, *tre*, used in various ways.

1. It always follows the substantive or noun with which it is connected; as, *kill tre*, the house; *bay tre*, the king; *langbang tre*, the man.

2. If the noun begin with *ë* or *u*, the same letter which the substantive begins with is placed between the substantive and the article: as, *ënar ë tre*, the bullock; *uhiant u tre*, the child.

3. When an adjective is joined to the noun, the adjective is preceded by the substantive, and the Article follows the adjective: as, *pok kēlēng tre*, the good man; *langbang moneh tre*, the poor man; *kill tē bomung tre*, the large houses; *nar sē nyarra tre*, the lean oxen; *soosē bomung tre*, the large fishes.

4. The Article is placed at the end of several substantives, in a question: as, *Ngheh neh ngha tukeh, lileh*

*ng*ha *heleh* ; *ërum* *buleing* *ñviss* *ng*ha *soosë* TRE *ah* ?
 Who made heaven, earth, and sea ; all the trees,
 beasts, and fishes ?—*’m* *pal* *ë* *woa* *ng*ho *Foy* *ng*hang
’nyërick *’n* TRE *manah* *buleing* ? In how many days
 did God make all these things ? *Būyah* *ha* *Jesus*
Krist, *umar* *ha* *Foy* *tre*, *ng*ha *manneh* *ha* *pomul*
yahmung *ma* *chëh* *no* *ayain* *trim* *buleing* : The grace
 of Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the fellowship
 of the Holy Ghost, be with you always.

CHAPTER II.

OF SUBSTANTIVES.

There are three sorts of Substantives, viz.

1. Common Substantives : such as, *pokan*, a man ;
lakan, a woman ; *sway*, a horse ; *kill*, a house ; *rum*,
 a tree ; *shall*, a river.

2. Abstract Substantives, such as *hvoy*, joy ; *bong-*
hah, grief ; *gbeng*, glory.

3. Proper names, as, *Sabah*, *Shackah*, *Sheelo’h*,
Robenkeh, *Wellwell*.

4. Substantives are derived from verbs, as follows:—
 from *hallë son*, to dream ; *son*, a dream : from *hallë*
tennin, or *téhnin*, to consider ; *ëtēhn*, thought : from
hallë fo’h, to speak ; *ñfo’h*, language : from *hallë tolli’h*,
 to comfort ; *ntolli’h*, comfort, consolation ; *tolli’hno*,
 comforter. But the greatest part of substantives

derived from verbs are, either by placing *u* before the infinitive of the verb; or by adding *no*, a person, to the infinitive: as, *hallë düi*, to steal; *ūdüi*, theft; *duino*, a thief;—*hallë gball*, to write; *ūgball*, writing; *gballno*, a writer;—*hallë gbēh*, to walk about; *ūgbēh*, walking, travelling; *gbēhno*, a traveller;—*hallë vailë*, to redeem; *ūvailë*, redemption; *vailëno*, redeemer;—*hallë bempah*, to circumcise; *ūbempah*, circumcision;—*hally kissy*, to finish; *ūkissy*, the end;—*hallë mēah*, to visit; *lēmēahn*, visiting; *meahno*, a stranger.

When substantives begin with *ë*, *’n*, or *ū*, the accent is on the second syllable: as, *ëbòll*, before; *ënàng*, to-day; *ūkùnt*, a monkey-apple; *’fó’h*, speech, language.

To substantives belong Gender, Number, and Case.

SECT I.—Of Gender.

There are two genders in the Bullom Language, viz. the Masculine and the Feminine: *peh*, *nggho*, and *la*, are used to denote inanimate things, and persons unknown.

The sexes are distinguished in two different ways, viz.

1. By different words: as,

Papa’h	father	Yah	mother
langbang ...	bachelor	wantim ...	maid
traak	son	wang ...	daughter
pintrē	brother	wantim ...	sister
kūnkūrēh ...	cock	ēsokk... ..	hen

2. By adding the words *pokan*, male, and *lakan*, female, to the substantive; as,

no pokan	man	no lakan.....	wife
ēnar ē pokan ...	bullock	ēnar ē lakan ...	cow
sonlah pokan ...	a lion	sonlah lakan ...	lioness
purr ē pokan ...	a boar.	purr ē lakan ...	a sow.

The diminutives are formed by adding *pomo'h*, little ones, to the substantives: as, *ūloak ū pomo'h*, ducklings; *ēsok ē pomo'h*, chickens; *ēkūlūng ē pomo'h*, a kid; *lonkobēh pomo'h*, a lamb; *chinchy pomo'h*, a small plate; *messah pomo'h*, a small table. But when it is said of the size of a person or child, *toon* is used: as, *ūhiant ū toon*, a little child; *noma toon*, a small person; *langbang toon*, a little man.

The thumb and the large toe are considered as masculine: they are called *ūsūh ū pokan*, the male finger, and *ūwem ū pokan*, the male toe: all the rest are termed *ūsūh ū lakan*, and *ūwem ū lakan*, female fingers, and female toes; except the little finger and the little toe, which are distinguished by *pomo'h*.

SECT. II.—Of Number.

The Bulloms have but two Numbers, the singular and the plural. The latter is formed in five different ways, viz. by placing *ah*, *ē*, *n*, *s*, and *tē* before the singular: *ah* is used only of persons, and *sē* of animals.

FIRST SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
pokan a man	ah pokan... men
lakan woman	ah lakan ... women
tamū boy	ah tamu ... boys
woke slave	ah woke ... slaves
gballno ... writer	ah gballno, writers
prophet ... prophet	ah prophet, prophets
pooto ... European.	ah pooto... Europeans.

SECOND SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
rum..... a tree	ërum trees
bell a nut	ëbell nuts
pom a leaf	ëpom leaves
dëring a hair	ëdëring ... hairs
sentung ... a finger-nail	ësentung... finger-nails
korontah... a chain.	ëkorontah...chains.

THIRD SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
tu'i a cheek	ntu'i cheeks
bannah ... a plantain	nbannah ... plantains
rontumah... a nail	nrontumah. nails
ëtamy a key	ntamy keys
ëtu'h an iron pot	ntu'h iron pots
ülūi a star	nlūi stars
messry..... a needle.	m messry... needles.

FOURTH SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
ëting a baboon	sëting baboons
ëpeh an elephant	sëpeh elephants
ëkulung ... a goat	sëkulung ... goats
lonkobeh... a sheep	sëlonkobeh sheep
kill a monkey	sëkill monkeys
tumoi a dog	sëtumoi .. dogs
usu'h a finger	sësuh fingers
uwem a toe.	sëwem toes.

FIFTH SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
nen a year	tënen years
kill a house	tëkill houses
nu'i an ear	tënu'i ears
foll an eye	tëfoll eyes
turr't a town	tëturrt..... towns
gbamfah . a portmanteau.	tëgbamfah.portmanteaus.

When the article or an adjective is joined to a substantive beginning with *ë* or *u*, the same letter that begins the substantive is placed between the article and the substantive, or between the substantive and the adjective; in which case, the article is placed behind the adjective: as, *ë buss ë bang*, bad smell; *ugbo u bomung*, a large tiger; *ëkulung ë pomó'h tre*, the little goats.

When the article or an adjective is joined with any substantives in the plural number, the same letter or syllable which the plural begins with, is placed between the substantive and the article or the adjective: as, *ah nin ah ben*, old people; *ërum ë will*, lofty trees; *ntu'i nshah*, red cheeks; *sëpëh së ben*, old elephants; *tëkill të bomung*, large houses; *ah tamu ah tre*, the boys; *ërum ë tre*, the trees; *n'bannah n tre*, the plantains.

But when the article or an adjective is added to a substantive in the plural number beginning with *së* or *të*; the *së* or *të* at the beginning of the words is omitted: as, *nen të ting*, two years; *kill të bomung*, large houses; *nar së nyarra*, lean oxen; *soosë bomung*, large fishes; *kulung së tre*, the goats; *foll të tre*, the eyes.

SECT. III.—Of Cases.

The nouns admit of no change of termination: to express the different connections and relations of one thing to another, the prepositions *ha*, *ko*, and *hallë* are made use of.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>pokan</i>	a man
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ha pokan</i>	of a man
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ko pokan</i>	to a man
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>pokan</i>	a man
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>pokan</i>	man
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ha or hallë pokan</i> .	from a man.

As the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative, are alike, and also the Genitive and the Ablative, I shall omit the Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative cases, and make use only of the Nominative, Possessive, and Objective cases in declining nouns and pronouns.

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	ah pokan	men
<i>Poss.</i>	ha or hoa ah pokan...	of men
<i>Obj.</i>	ko or hallë ah pokan...	to men.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	ëyou	a fish
<i>Poss.</i>	ha ëyou	of a fish
<i>Obj.</i>	ko ëyou	to a fish.

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	sësoo	fishes
<i>Poss.</i>	ha sësoo	of fishes
<i>Obj.</i>	ko sësoo	to fishes.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	ëyou ë tre	the fish
<i>Poss.</i>	ha ëyou ë tre	of the fish
<i>Obj.</i>	ko ëyou ë tre	to the fish.

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	soosë tre.....	the fishes
<i>Poss.</i>	ha soosë tre	of the fishes
<i>Obj.</i>	ko soosë tre	to the fishes.

<i>Nom.</i>	soosë ë gbir	many fishes
<i>Poss.</i>	ha soosë ë gbir	of many fishes
<i>Obj.</i>	ko soosë ë gbir	to many fishes.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	kill tre	the house
<i>Poss.</i>	ha kill tre	of the house
<i>Obj.</i>	ko kill tre	to the house.

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	kill të tre.....	the houses
<i>Poss.</i>	ha kill të tre	of the houses
<i>Obj.</i>	ko kill të tre	to the houses.
<i>Nom.</i>	kill të akpilba.....	many houses
<i>Poss.</i>	ha kill të akpilba ...	of many houses
<i>Obj.</i>	ko kill të akpilba ...	to many houses.

The plurals of *ëyou*, a fish, and *kill*, a house, are *sësoo* and *tëkill*; but in connection with the article or adjective, they are declined as above. The *first*, *second*, and *third* declinations are regular: as, 1. *pokan tre*, the man; *ah pokan ah tre*, the men; *ah pokan ah keleng tre*, the good men: 2. *bell tre*, the nut; *ëbell ë tre*, the nuts; *ëbell ë kat tre*, the hard nuts: 3. *ülui tre*, the star; *ñlui ñ tre*, the stars; *ñlui ñ dinteh tre*, the bright stars: but the fourth and fifth may be considered irregular, as the *së* and *të* are not retained at the beginning of these plurals, when connected with other words in a sentence.

CHAPTER III.

OF ADJECTIVES, AND THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

The Adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, and case. When added to any noun in the singular number, beginning with *ë* or *ū*, the adjective receives the same vowel with which the substantive begins. When added to nouns plural, the adjective receives the same letter or syllable which the substantive plural begins with, as observed page 12.

In forming the comparative degree of an adjective, the Bulloms in general add *ul* to the positive: as, *teng*, sweet; *tengul*, sweeter: *kath*, hard; *kathul*, harder: *dees*, heavy; *deesul*, heavier.

In forming the superlative degree, *nggho chang*, or *peh chang*, is made use of: as, *kath*, hard; *kathulg* harder; *nggho chang kath*, it passes hard, *i. e.* hardest: *took*, hot; *tookul*, hotter; *peh chang took*, it passes heat—it is hottest. This seems to be the regular way of comparison.

The comparison of Adjectives is also made in the following manner: as, *kēlēng*, good; *yenkēlēng*, better; *nggho chang kēlēng*, best: *búffle*, cold; *ū búffle ū gbir*, much cold or colder; *peh chang búffle*, it passes cold—coldest.

In some instances, *chang* is used to point out the comparative, and *chang ah bulēing* the superlative, degree: as, *langbang fosso*, a strong man; *langbang to chang fosso*, this man passes strength—he is stronger; *langbang to fosso chang ah bulēing*, this man's strength passes all—he is strongest.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PRONOUNS.

SECT. I.—Of Personal Pronouns.

There are three Personal Pronouns in the singular and three in the plural number,

Singular.	Plural.
Persons.	Persons.
1st. yang..... I	1st. he..... we
2d. mun thou	2d. nghan(no)...ye or you
3d. won he	3d. ngha they

The first, second, and third persons of the singular are commonly expressed as follows :

1st person.	yah or ah	I
2d.	moa or n'	thou
3d.	woa or ū	he, she.

Yet they are used regularly in such cases as the following :

In answer to the question, Who is going? the Bulloms say, *yang*, I: *mun*, thou; *won*, he or she.

Asking, Is it I? Is it thou? Is it he or she? they say, *yang* ë? *mun* ë? *won* ë? (See Bullom Phrases at the end of the Grammar.)

Oh yang! ah shack ah rë ë chull ë: "Oh poor me! I have been awake all night."

Joseph mun traak Davy! "Joseph thou son of David!"

Kërëh ū ma shëë won; "but he knew her not."

In the plural number, the personal pronouns admit of no alteration.

La, *ngho*, and *pëh*, are used to express the pronoun *it*. (page 8.)

La and *ngho* are used in the singular, and *pëh* seems to be used chiefly in the plural number: as, *chin woa ngha la*, "not he made it;" *ū chëë ah nggho*, "he brought it;" *woa kui yëh nggho*, "he took it;" *pëh tütëh yëh woare*, "it or they ran after him;" *pëh suntah woa rë*, "some things or persons (unknown) struck him."

Yën seems to be a word of the same description with *la*, *nggho*, and *pëh*.

The personal pronouns are declined thus:

Singular.

1st Person.	2d Person.	3d Person.
<i>Nom.</i> Yah, I	<i>Nom.</i> mun, thou	<i>Nom.</i> won, he, she
<i>Poss.</i> me, mine	<i>Poss.</i> moa, thine	<i>Poss.</i> woa, his, hers
<i>Obj.</i> me, me.	<i>Obj.</i> woa, thee.	<i>Obj.</i> woa, him, her,

The pronouns in the plural number are not varied : *hë* signifies we, our, us ; *nghangha* and *no*, you, your, you ; *ngaha*, they; their, them.

1. *Hë na way rë Foy mama*, “ We should give thanks to God :” *Bah hë ngaha cheh ko tukeh*, “ Our Father who is in heaven ;” *m' ma hë bung*, don't beat us.

2. *Nghangha ko tūn n' ninghë*, “ Go ye and search diligently :” *loa nghangkyyo woa gbo*, “ if you only see him :” *ngaha chëë ah më lum pëh*, “ you must bring me word again.”

NOTE.—*Nghangha* seems to be used only in the nominative case, and *no* in the possessive and objective cases.

3. *Yah no yuck kë traal bomung*, “ I shall lead you into a large field :” *Kill no ngho yëh?* “ Is that your house ?” *Keh n'chah no rë*, “ I saw you yesterday.”

4. *Yeh ngaha ka yeerë gbamfatë ngaha*, “ when they had opened their treasures ;” *woa wum ngaha ko Bethlehem*, “ he sent them to Bethlehem ;” *ngaha n' ko ko kë ūpok ū ngaha*, “ they went to their country.”

SECT. II.—Of Relative Pronouns.

As far as I have been able to observe, there are nine Relative Pronouns in the Bullom Language ; viz. *ngaha*, *ngho*, *ma*, *ngheh*, *neh*, *yeh*, *hin ah*, *wonno*, *konno*.

Ngaha is applied to persons and animals, *ngheh* and *ngho* to inanimate things, and *ma* to liquids.

Hinah, *ngheh*, *neh*, and *yeh*, may be called interroga-

tives: *ngheh* and *neh* are often joined together, and so are *yeh* and *neh*, and sometimes *yeh*, *leh*; as, *ngheh neh ngha tūkēh tre?* who made the heaven?—*yeh moa ngha?* who made thee?—*n' yēh neh ko killeh?* who is in the house?—*hin ah woa bet tunga?* who cut the palaver?

Konno and *wonno* seem to express, in some instances, the English words *whosoever*, *whichsoever*:—*wonno* is applied to persons, and *konno* to things: as, *Kereh wonno peh tamō yeo*, but whosoever is conquered, &c.; *wonno gbo rinket yeo, tha woa kull oh ma*, whosoever staggers, the same drank it; *ūdyo ū tre konno he sotoh*, the food which we obtain; *ūfoll ū tre konno he beng*, the rest that we enjoy.

SECT. III.—Of Possessive Pronouns.

The Bullom Possessive Pronouns, like the article and adjectives, are preceded by the substantives: they are in fact the possessive cases of their respective personal pronouns in the singular, the plural of which (as observed p. 17) remains unaltered.

Singular.	Plural.
mē my	hē our
moa thy	no your
woa his, her.	ngaha their.

They stand connected with the substantive as follows:

ēkūlūng ē mē a pomo' rah...	my goat has three kids
ūlonkobēh moa	thy sheep
ēnar ē woa	his bullock
moos woa.....	her cat
ūfūrr he ko bomung	our family is large
yah no kūmdy tamū	your mother bore a son
appa'h ngha ka bē rē ah } pomo ah gbir	their father has many chil- dren.

The following is the manner in which the pronouns myself, thyself, &c. are expressed:

Singular.	Plural.
yangēken ... myself	hinaken, ourselves
munēken ... thyself	nghangaken yourselves
wonēken ... himself,	ngha aken themselves.

SECT. IV.—Of Demonstrative Pronouns.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are, *to*, *kē*, *mannah*, *ngunna*, and *kollung*.

Poke noma to kondy, this woman's husband is gone. *To*, connected with *wonno*, signifies *the same*, or this very person: as, *no lakan to wonno*, this (very) woman.

ngunna, preceded by *to*, seems to be used of things, like *to wonno* of persons; as, *rum to ngūnna*, this (same) tree.

Kē and *mannah* are used indifferently, sometimes in the singular and sometimes in the plural number, of things; signifying *this*, *these*.

Kollung, the same, *this*. The signification of *kollung* is equal to *to wonno*.

CHAPTER V.

OF VERBS.

The greater part of Bullom Verbs consist of one syllable, some of two, and a very few of three syllables. They all begin with consonants: a great many begin with *ch*, *sh*, and *gb*; very few with *ng* nasal.

The active verbs are followed by the particles, *ah*, *eh*, and *oh*, without altering the signification of the verb: as, *hallë veal ah*, to call, to nominate; *hallë vailëë eh*, to redeem; *hallë chëë ah*, to bring; *hallë marr ah*, to love; *hallë tum oh*, to beg; *hallë choo oh*, to warn.

Neuter verbs are made causal, by adding *ë* to the verb: as, *hallë hin*, to lie down, to rest; *hallë hinë* to cause to lay down;—*hallë tūll*, to come down; *hallë tūllë*, to cause to come down, to take down;—*hallë kūll*, to drink; *hallë kūllë*, to cause to drink, to give drink, to suckle.

Neuter verbs are made negative, by adding *ēhn* to the verbs ending with consonants: as, *hallë hin*, to lie down, to rest;—*hallë hinēhn*, not laid down, not at rest;—*hallë kull*, to drink; *hallë kullēhn*, not drinking;—*hallë tull*, to descend; *hallë tullēhn*, not descending;—*hallë sem*, to stand; *hallë semēhn*, not standing.

To verbs ending with *a*, *hn* only is added: as, *hallë*

mintā, to be bold, impudent; *hallē mintahn*, not bold;—*hallē yatta*, to row; *yattahn*, not rowing.

To verbs ending with any other vowel, the syllable *kēhn* is added: as, *hallē loi*, to enter; *loikēhn*, not entered;—*hallē moi*, to come; *moikēhn*, not coming.

These causal and negative verbs are conjugated; but whether through all tenses I cannot say. I have met with them only in the present and imperfect tenses: as, *ah semēhn*, “I don’t stand;” *ūgboll ū woa ka hinēhn*, “his heart did not lay down”—that is, he was restless, uneasy. Matt. ii. 3. *Ah mintahn*, “I am not bold enough.” *Kērēh ah loikēhn lo nṗēah*, “but I did not enter in with my hands.” Fab. 2: *no-kull-oh-mo’i tukēhn*, “the wine-drinker is not hidden.”

Neuter verbs are used negatively by placing *kay* between the personal pronoun and the verb: as, *ah kay kull*, “I won’t drink;” *ah kay moi*, “I will not come;” *ah kay yatt*, “I will not row.”

Whether the Bulloms use a passive voice through all the modes and tenses that may be formed, is impossible for me to say at present. They say of the verb, *hallē marr*, to love, in the passive voice, present tense, *pēh marr ah mē*, they love me; *peh marr ah moa*, they love thee; *pēh marr ah woa*, they love him or her; *pēh marr ah he*, they love us; *peh marr ah no*, they love you; *peh marr ah ngha*, they love them: (*pēh* is used here according to the observation page 8.)

Auxiliary verbs, or verbs by the help of which the Bullom verbs are conjugated: are, *rē*, *gbing*, *kung*, *hun*. *Rē* is used as a verb only in the present tense:

as, *yah rë*, I am ; *moa rë*, thou art ; *woa rë*, he or she is ; *hë rë*, we are ; *nghangha rë*, you are ; *ngha rë*, they are. *Gbing* and *kung*, “to finish,” are regularly conjugated through all modes and tenses. *Hallë hun*, “to come,” is used to form the future tenses of other verbs.

The Bullom Verbs have but two numbers, the singular and the plural ; in each number, three persons : as,

	Singular.	Plural.
Persons.		
1st.	<i>ah moi</i> ... I come	<i>hë moi</i> ... we come
2d.	<i>mí moi</i> .thou comest	<i>nghangha moi</i> ,ye or you come
3d.	<i>ú moi</i> ... he comes.	<i>ngha moi</i> ... they come.

Of the Tenses.

The verbs are invariable in all their persons : the moods and tenses are formed by the help of particles or helping verbs.

The present tense is formed by placing the personal pronoun before the infinitive of the verb : as, *hallë chœ*, to be or to dwell ; *ah chœ*, I dwell ; — *ah chëë ah*, I bring ; *ní ko*, thou goest ; *ũ moi*, he comes.

The imperfect tense is formed by adding *rë* to the present tense : as, *ah chœ rë*, I dwelt ; *ah chëë rë*, I brought.

The perfect tense is formed by placing the particle *ka* between the nominative and the verb, as it stands in the imperfect tense : as, *ah ka chœ rë*, I have dwelt ; *ah ka tú'i rë*, I have heard.

To form the pluperfect tense, *rë* is omitted, and the participle of the verbs *hallë kung*, or *hallë gbing*, are placed between the particle *ka* and the verb conjugated : as, *ah ka kundy tui*, I finished hearing ; *ah gbingrë choe*, I finished dwelling. — Sometimes verbs are followed by *nang*, which only serves to point a past action. *Yah kundy* signifies “ I finished ; ” *yah kundy nang*, I finished some time ago.

There are three different ways of forming the future tenses of verbs.

1. The present tense is used to express the future, as follows : *Yuckno tre ha raë to woa moa ka ùwalin mainbull ha të uboko’h*, “ the bearer of this letter will give thee five fathoms of blue baft ; ” *Kunny woa ko ko kë Furry hallë soto’h n yërick*, “ Kunny will go to Furry to get goods ; ” *yah moa ngha wong*, “ I shall send them to thee ; ” *yah moa këh m pum*, “ I shall look for some for thee.”

2. The future tense is expressed by an adverb : as, *yah ko ësho*, I shall go to-morrow.

3. *Hun*, to come, is placed between the nominative and the verb in the present tense, to express the future : as, *ah choe*, I dwell ; *ah hun choe*, I come to dwell, or I shall or will dwell ; *yah hun mengë*, I shall or will teach ; *ùwantim woa hun kum tamu*, a virgin shall bring forth a son ; *woa hun vailë eh ania he*, he shall redeem his people.

Of Moods.

The indicative mood simply indicates or declares a thing: as, *ah gball*, I write; *ńko*, thou goest; *woa gburr ěkan*, he runs.

The imperative mood is used chiefly for commanding; for which purpose the Bulloms use the second person singular and plural of the indicative mood, the present tense: as, *ńko*, go thou; *ńka*, thou givest, and give thou; *nghangha ko*, you go, and go ye. The second person singular is often used and understood as a plural: as, *mí ma way*, fear not; *mí moi*, come; *mí bass*, sweep; *mí packa*, pay. But as the imperative mood is used also for exhorting and permitting, the Bulloms make use of *ngaha* to express the English word “let, permit;” and conjugate their imperative thus:—*ngaha ah tú’i*, let me hear; *ngaha ū ko*, let him go; *ngaha hě kě*, let us see; *ngaha ngaha ramling*, let them pray

The Bulloms form a negative imperative, by placing *ma ngaha* between the nominative and the verb: as, *mí ma ngaha cheh ka*, thou shalt not, or must not, dwell here; *ū ma ngaha ngaha mí pant ka*, he must not work here; *hě ma ngaha ngaha ngho*, we must not do it; *ngaha ma ngaha tun*, they must not sing.

The potential mood is formed by placing the particle *na* between the nominative and the verb: as, *ah ko pehreh na chum pěah*, that I also may worship; *hě na way rě Foy mama*, we should give God thanks; *hě*

na nghēll hallē ngha woa u hvoy, we should try to make him glad; *ū yēē ngha leh, loa peh na kum Krist ah?* he inquired, where Christ should be born?

The subjunctive mood is denoted by the particle *lo*, or *lon*, before the nominative of the verb: as, *lo ah hun*, if I come; *lo n' hun*, if thou come; *lo u hun*, if he come; *lo n yoo moa gbo yah la ngha*, if you please I will do it.

The infinitive mood expressing things in general, without any dictinction of number or person, is pointed out by the preposition *hallē*, for, to: as, *hallē ball* to sin; *hallē chakomum*, to chew; *hallē dyo*, to eat; *hallē fo'h*, to speak.

How the participles of verbs are formed, I cannot positively say: those I have met with seem to be past participles of their respective verbs; some ending with *n*: as, *shēēn*, known; from *hallē shēē*, to know;—*tengtingn'*, hatched; from *hallē tengting*, to hatch;—*ngghan*, done; from *hallē ngha*, to do, to make. Others ending with *dy*: as, *kumdy*, born; *tumdy*, asked, begged; *kondy*, gone. Others ending with *rē*: as, *choe rē*, dwelt; *dyo rē*, eaten; *tu'i rē*, heard; *gbing rē*, finished.

Conjugation of the Verb *HALLĒ CHOE*, or *chēh*,
TO BE, TO DWELL.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	yah choe	I am
	moa choe	thou art
	woa choe	he, she, is.
Plural.	hē choe	we are
	nghangha choe	you are
	ngha choe	they are.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	yah choe rē	I was
	moa choe rē	thou wast
	woa choe rē	he was.
Plural.	hē choe rē	we were
	nghangha choe rē	you were
	ngha choe rē	they were.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	ah ka choe rē	I have been
	ń ka choe rē	thou hast been
	ū ka choe rē	he has been.
Plural.	hē ka choe rē	we have been
	nghangha ka choe rē	you have been
	ngha ka choe rē	they have been.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	ah kung choe rē	I had been
	ń kung choe rē	thou hadst been
	ū kung choe rē	he had been.

Plural. hě kung choe rě we had been
 nghanha kung choe rě you had been
 ngha kung choe rě... they had been.

Future Tense.

Singular. yah hun choe I shall *or* will be
 moa hun choe thou shalt *or* wilt be
 woa hun choe he shall *or* will be.
 Plural. hě hun choe..... we shall *or* will be
 nghanha hun choe... you shall *or* will be
 ngha hun choe they shall *or* will be.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular. n' choe be thou
 ngha ũ choe let him be.
 Plural. nghanha n' choe be ye
 ngha ngha choe..... let them be.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular. yah na choe I may be
 moa na choe thou mayest be
 woa na choe he may be.
 Plural. hě na choe..... we may be
 nghanha na choe..... you may be
 ngha na choe they may be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular. lo ah choe if I be
 lo n' choe if thou be
 lo ũ choe if he be.

Plural. lo hě chœ if we be
 lo nghanha chœ if you be
 lo nghan chœ if they be.

The remaining tenses, both of the potential and the subjunctive mood, are in every respect similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë chœ to be, or to dwell.

Participle.

chœ rë been.

HALLË TŪI, TO HEAR.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular. ah tŭ'i I hear
 n' tŭ'i thou hearest
 ū tŭ'i he hears.
 Plural. hě tŭ'i we hear
 nghanha tŭ'i ye or you hear
 nghan tŭ'i they hear.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular. ah tŭ'i rë I heard
 n' tŭ'i rë thou heardest
 ū tŭ'i rë he heard.
 Plural. hě tŭ'i rë we heard
 nghanha tŭ'i rë ye or you heard
 nghan tŭ'i rë they heard.

Perfect Tense.

- Singular. ah ka tú'i rē I have heard
 ní ka tú'i rē thou hast heard
 ū ka tú'i rē he has heard.
 Plural. hē ka tú'i rē we have heard
 nghangha ka tú'i rē ... you have heard
 ngha ka tú'i rē they have heard.

Pluperfect Tense.

- Singular. ah ka kundy tú'i I had heard
 ní ka kundy tú'i... thou hadst heard
 ū ka kundy tú'i..... he had heard.
 Plural. hē ka kundy tú'i we had heard
 nghangha ka kundy tú'i you had heard
 ngha ka kundy tú'i ... they had heard.

Future Tense.

- Singular. yah la hun tú'i I shall or will hear
 moa la hun tú'i thou shalt or wilt hear
 woa la hun tú'i he shall or will hear.
 Plural. hē la hun tú'i we shall, &c. hear
 nghangha la hun tú'i you shall, &c. hear
 ngha la hun tú'i ... they shall, &c. hear.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Singular. ngha mē tú'i let me hear
 ní tú'i..... hear thou
 ngha ū tú'i..... let him hear.
 Plural. ngha hē tú'i let us hear
 nghangha ní tú'i..... hear ye
 ngha ngha tú'i let them hear.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	ah na tú'i	I may hear
	ń na tú'i.....	thou mayest hear
	ũ na tú'i.....	he may hear.
Plural.	hě na tú'i	we may hear
	nghangha na tú'i	you may hear
	ngha na tú'i	they may hear.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	lo ah tú'i	if I hear
	lo ń tú'i.....	if thou hear
	lo ũ tú'i.....	if he hear.
Plural.	lo hě tu'i	if we hear
	lo nghangha tú'i	if you hear
	lo ngha tú'i	if they hear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallě tú'i to hear.

Participle.

tui rě heard.

HALLĚ MARR, TO LOVE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	ah marr ah	I love
	mí marr ah	thou lovest
	ũ marr ah	he loves.

Plural. hē marr ah we love
 nghanha marr ah ... you love
 ngha marr ah they love.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular. ah marr ah rē I loved
 m' marr ah rē thou lovedst
 ū marr ah rē he loved.

Plural. hē marr ah rē we loved
 nghanha marr ah rē... you loved
 ngha marr ah rē they loved.

Perfect Tense.

Singular. ah kung marr I have loved
 n' kung marr thou hast loved
 ū kung marr he has loved.

Plural. hē kung marr we have loved
 nghanha kung marr... you have loved
 ngha kung marr they have loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular. ah ka kundy marr I had loved
 n' ka kundy marr thou hadst loved
 ū ka kundy marr he had loved.

Plural. hē ka kundy marr we had loved
 nghanha ka kundy marr you had loved
 ngha ka kundy marr ... they had loved.

Future Tense.

Singular. yah hun marr I shall or will love
 moa hun marr thou shalt or wilt love
 woa hun marr he shall or will love.

- Plural. hē hun marr we shall *or* will love
 nghanha hun marr ... you shall *or* will love
 nga hun marr they shall *or* will love.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Singular. nga mē marr let me love
 m' marr love thou
 nga u marr let him love.
 Plural. nga hē marr let us love
 nghanha m' marr ... love ye
 nga nga marr let them love.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Singular. ah na marr ah I may love
 n' na marr ah thou mayest love
 ū na marr ah he may love.
 Plural. hē na marr ah we may love
 nghanha na marr ah you may love
 nga na marr ah..... they may love.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Singular. lo ah marr ah if I love
 lo m' marr ah if thou love
 lo ū marr ah if he love.
 Plural. lo hē marr ah if we love
 lo nghanha marr ah if you love
 lo nga marr ah if they love.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallē marr to love.

Participle.

marr an loved.

The way in which the Bulloms form the passive voice of verbs, as has occurred to me in several instances, is, by placing *peh* (it or they) before the verb which is followed by the personal pronoun in the objective case: as, *pēh suntah woa rē*, "they struck him," or "he was struck:" *pēh kum woa rē ha kēh*, "they brought him forth without eyesight," or "he was born blind:" *kērēh wonno pēh tamo*, &c., "but he whom they conquer," or "but he that is conquered, let him know," &c.: *pēh lēhlē turma suē*, "they examined the chameleon's hands," or "the chameleon's hands were examined:" *bēhyin peh ka nghan bēhlēh woa ngha la*, "not a thing was made except he made it:" *loa peh na kum Krist ah*, "where Christ should be born." It may be conjugated in the following manner: as,

Passive voice of the verb *HALLĒ MARR*, TO LOVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	<i>pēh marr ah mē</i>	I am loved
	<i>pēh marr ah moa</i>	thou art loved
	<i>peh marr ah woa</i>	he or she is loved.
Plur.	<i>peh marr ah hē</i>	we are loved
	<i>peh marr ah no</i>	you are loved
	<i>peh marr ah ngha</i>	they are loved.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing.	<i>peh marr ah mē rē</i>	I was loved
	<i>peh marr ah moa rē</i>	thou wast loved
	<i>peh marr ah woa rē</i>	he was loved.

- Plur. peh marr ah hē rē we were loved
 peh marr ah no rē you were loved
 peh marr ah ngha rē ... they were loved.

Perfect Tense.

- Sing. peh kung mē marr I have been loved
 peh kung moa marr thou hast been loved
 peh kung woa marr he has been loved.
 Plur. pēh kung hē marr we have been loved
 peh kung no marr you have been loved
 peh kung ngha marr ... they have been loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

- Sing. peh ka kung mē marr I had been loved
 peh ka kung moa marr thou hadst been loved
 peh ka kung woa marr he had been loved.
 Plur. peh ka kung hē marr... we had been loved
 peh ka kung no marr... you had been loved
 peh ka kung ngha marr they had been loved.

Future Tense.

- Sing. peh hun mē marr I shall be loved
 peh hun moa marr thou shalt be loved
 peh hun woa marr he shall be loved.
 Plur. peh hun hē marr we shall be loved
 peh hun no marr you shall be loved
 peh hun ngha marr ... they shall be loved.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Sing. ngha peh marr mē let me be loved
 ngha peh marr moa ... be thou loved
 ngha peh marr woa ... let him be loved.

- Plur. ngha peh marr hē let us be loved
 ngha peh marr no be ye loved
 ngha peh marr ngha ... let them be loved.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Sing. peh na marr mē I may be loved
 peh na marr moa thou mayest be loved
 peh na marr woa he may be loved.
 Plur. peh na marr hē we may be loved
 peh na marr no you may be loved
 peh na marr ngha they may be loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Sing. lo peh marr mē if I be loved
 lo peh marr moa if thou be loved
 lo peh marr woa if he be loved.
 Plur. lo peh marr hē if we be loved
 lo peh marr no if you be loved
 lo peh marr ngha if they be loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallē peh marr to be loved.

HALLĖ KUM, TO BEAR.**ACTIVE VOICE.****INDICATIVE MOOD.**

Present Tense. ah kum oh ... I bear.

Imperf. Tense. ah kum oh rē ... I bore.

Perfect Tense. ah kung kum ... I have borne.

Pluperf. Tense. ah ka kundy kum ... I had borne.

Future Tense. yah hun kum ... I shall or will bear.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ńkum bear thou

ngang ńkum bear ye.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

yah na kum oh I may bear.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo ah kum oh if I bear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallė kum to bear.

Participle.

kumdy borne.

PASSIVE VOICE.**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

Present Tense. peh kum mē I am borne.

Imperf. Tense. peh kum mē rē ... I was borne.

Perf. Tense. peh kung mē kum . I have been borne.

Pluperf. Tense. peh ka kung më kum . I had been borne.

Future Tense. peh hun më kum... I shall be borne.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ngaha peh kum moa..... be thou borne.

ngaha peh kum no be ye or you borne.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

peh na kum më I may be borne.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo peh kum më..... if I be borne.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë peh kum..... to be borne.

HALLË TENTING, TO HATCH.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. yah tenting eh ... I hatch.

Imperf. Tense. yah tenting eh rë ... I hatched.

Perfect Tense. ah ka tenting rë... I have hatched.

Pluperf. Tense. ah ka kundy tenting...I had hatched.

Future Tense. yah hun tenting...I shall or will hatch.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ntenting hatch thou

nghang ntenting..... hatch ye.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

yah na tenting I may hatch.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo ah tenting if I hatch.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë tenting to hatch.

Participle.

tentingn' hatched.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. peh tenting më ... I am hatched.

Imperf. Tense. peh tenting më rë... I was hatched.

Perfect Tense. peh kung më tenting ... I have been hatched.

Pluperf. Tense. peh ka kung më tenting... I had been hatched.

Future Tense. peh hun më tenting .. I shall or will be hatched.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ngha peh tenting moa..... be thou hatched

ngha peh tenting no be ye hatched.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

peh na tenting më..... I may be hatched.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo peh tenting më if I be hatched.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë peh tenting to be hatched.

CHAPTER VI.

OF ADVERBS.

THE Adverbs in the Bullom Language seem to be numerous. They may be reduced to the following classes: of *place, time, quantity, manner* and *quality, affirmation, negation, and interrogation.*

A Collection of Adverbs.

<i>Of Place.</i>		<i>Of Time.</i>	
ka	} ... here	gbang	 to-morrow
ch eh		chah	} yesterday
kull	 there	chenchah	
loa	 where	kehkehtoo...	immediately
ayin	 somewhere	ë nang	 to-day
n' ayin	 no where	lah vie ah...	long ago
ayin bulëing	every where	loko poom ..	sometime
ëtook	} ... upward, above	trim bulëing	always, for ever
a took		ëboll	 before
halloh	 below	pëh	 again
boolung	... downward	bayley	} ... till
wayling	... backward, behind	bëhlëh	
ngha leh ?...	where ?	nim	 still
ëboll	 before	yëh	 now

chong by and by
parang afternoon
loa when

Of Quantity.

gbir much
akpilbah ... abundantly
m' poom ... some
tayk few, little,
some
būlēing..... all

Of Manner and Quality.

gbahot publicly
chirock..... scarcely
bēlang privately
ninghē craftily
lēbang badly
soyëë..... privately

Of Affirmation.

ah yes
rong true
urongdong . truly, verily
gboat surely

Of Negation.

be'h	no, not
chin	not
an (n')	no, not
ma	not
nu	not

Of Interrogation.

ngho how
 nghom how much
 lan why
 yeh why

NOTE.—*Loa* is sometimes expressed by *l*: as, *kill tre ka l'ah cheh*, “the house where I dwell.” *Lan* and *yeh* are often joined with *ah* and *leh*: as, *lanah* and *yehleh*.

The Adverbs stand connected with their verbs, as follows :

1. *Of Place.*

Yah ko ëboll, "I go before;" n' yehneh loa? "who is there?"—ania tre ngha leh woa loa? "did the people leave him there?"—loa woa yeh? "where is he?"—ah

tick ko chung atook loa keh traak pintre woa, "I landed on the sand beach, where I saw thy brother's son." *A ko n' ayin*, "I go no where."

2. Of Time.

n' keh rë bay tre ënangë? "didst thou see the king to-day?"—*ah keh n' chah woa rë*, "I saw him yesterday;"—*yah gbang bë rë*, "I shall have to-morrow;"—*dyack yah muning*, "day after to-morrow I shall return;"—*ah hinka lo pall ë parrang*, "I left at the afternoon;"—*yah moa ko hallë keh moa chong*, "I shall come to see thee by and by;"—*loa woa yeh?* "where is he now?"

3. Of Quantity.

n'ka me ùpelleh ù tayk, "give me a little rice;" *lanah kë bülëing laka nghan*, "all these things were done;" *ëporr ë gbir bung he*, "much rain beat us;" *yah moa keh m' poom*, "I shall look for some for thee."

4. Of Quality.

ù ka yehma hallë mail woa n' soyëë, "he wished to dismiss her privately;" *yeh ù ka vail ania n'tin tre bëlang*, "when he had called the wise men privily;" *ù yee nghan n' ninghe*, "he inquired of them diligently;" *ù ka shilling lëbang*, "he was badly vexed;" *n'qui ma chirok kë loko*, "palm oil is scarce at this time."

5. Of Affirmation.

The common way of Africans to give an affirmative answer, is to repeat the question put to them: as,

“Are you well?” answer: “I well.” “Have you money?” “I have money.” “Do you see him.” “I see him.” Thus the Bolloms, upon the question, *n' bë rë n' toko n' sekle ë?* “hast thou dry clothes?” answer, *ah bë ma rë*, “I have them.” *Papa'h moa woa weh?* “is thy father well?” reply, *ah we'h*, “he well.”

Ah, “yes.” is used by them as the common people say in English, *aye*, that is to say, “yes.” Thus, some vessels being arrived, some one asks, *bë ngha n' viss pooto?* “have they any salt provisions?” the other replies, *ah*, “yes.” Oftentimes they shut their mouths, and give a sound through the nose, like *n* long or *m'h'm*.

Gboat, “surely,” or “to be sure.” *Woa loa lull ë?* “is he going to sleep there?” (in a friend's house, or, perhaps, in a dangerous place): *gboat*, “yes,” “to be sure,” “of course.”

Rong and *urongdong* are the words which the Bolloms make use of in taking oaths, which they do in the following manner: *Kay rong kë Foy*, “it is true by God;” *kay rong kë yah më*, “it is true by my mother;” *kay rong kë wantim yah mung*, “it is true by my sacred sister,” that is to say, “my cousin.”

6. Of Negation.

What was observed in the preceding section is applicable to this also: as, *m' bë fëh ë?* “hast thou money?” *ah bë an fëh*, “I have no money;”—*moa lull ë?* “dost thou sleep?” *ah lullëhn*, “I don't sleep.”

Bé'h.—*ńkēh rē ma Kumba'h?* “didst thou see Mrs. Kumba'h?” *bé'h*, “no.” *Bé'h yin peh ka ngħan*, “not a thing was made.”

Chin.—*Ngħa mun Bethlehem kē Judah chin moa chang toon*, “and thou Bethlehem in Judah art not the smallest,” &c.

An.—*Hē bē an tēring ka*, “we have no ivory.”—**NOTE.** *An* is sometimes expressed by *ń*: as, *ah foh ń din*, “I say nothing.”

m ma kui ilill ē Foy sele, “thou shalt not take the name of God in vain.”

7. Of Interrogation.

Lan yee yeh min ah? “why didst thou not ask me?”
yeh wum leh ngħa la? “why didst thou do so?”
ngħo appa moa weh yah? “how does thy father do?”
ngħom bē ah? “how much do you want?”

CHAPTER IV.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

PREPOSITIONS, or particles connecting words with one another, and shewing the relation between them, seem to be pretty numerous in the Bullom Language.

A Collection of Prepositions.

nēh	for	hallē	for, to, about
ha	of	hinkeh	from §
hoa	of, on	ayain	amidst, amongst
leh	by*, in	atook	on, above
ka-ku-mē ...	to me	alō'h	down, under
kē	in	ēboll	before
ko	to, in, on, at †	wayling	behind
ku	in	lēwill	afar off
lo	if	ko lill	over
dere	with ‡	ko-kē	to, in ||
bim ngha ...	with	lah rē	about it
ko, leh	within, into		

NOTES.

* The preposition "by," is sometimes expressed by *nggha*, *ko*, and *kē*.

† *Ko* is sometimes expressed by *k'*: as, *la k' no pokan tre*, "the man's wife;" or, "the woman," *k'* "belonging to the man;"—*po k' noma tre*, "the woman's husband."

‡ *m'* stands as a preposition: *m' pin neh me n'qui moa loa m' ē bar a woang*, "buy me oil for ten bars." *Ah yill ēh rē m' mo'i*, "I am drunk with spirits."

§ In the common way of speaking, *hinkēh* is expressed by '*k*': as, *ū kui 'k ko ngha ayain*, "he took it from amongst them."

|| *n'* stands for *ko* or *ko-kē*: as, *n' pall ē men bull*, "in six days;"—*ēnang ē tre ngha n' ah moi*, "the day in which I came."

*Instances of Prepositions as they stand in Connection
with other Words.*

mí pin nēh mē n' qui, "buy oil for me;" *loa n' kung gbo n' wong ma ka ku mē*, "when finished send them to me;" *Book tre ha ūborr hoa Jesus*, "the book of the generation of Jesus;" *ah kē rē raē tre ngho moa wang lēh Furry*, "I saw the letter which thou didst send by Furry."

Ah hvoy hallē keh moa ku mē killēh, "I am glad to see thee at my house;" *kū* with *leh* signifies "within." *Loa womb ay tre ko ko kamp*, "when the king's canoe goes to the colony." *Kunny woa ko ko-kē Sabah*, "Kunny is going to Sabah;" or it is expressed thus: *Kunny woa ko ko Sabah kē*. *Hallē pin sēlonkobeh*, "to buy sheep." *Lah lo ko kamp ah?* "what news in the camp?" *Ah tick ko shung atook*, "I landed on the sand." *Yuck me ko moa killeh*, "guide me to thy house," or "into, &c." *Bēhlēh he boa yuck kill hallē woa*, "till we are able to build a house for him." *No pokan to hinka London*, "this man comes from London." *N' ko me dere*, "go with me." *Lum tre ngho cheh bim ngha Foy*, "the Word was with God."

I have met with prepositions connected with substantives in the following manner:

rum atook on a tree

kick tre wayling behind the hill

ushall u tre lill over the river

kill tre ëboll before the house
 tofoi ayain in the woods
 ko killeh in the house
 kick allo'h down the hill
 messah allo'h under the table.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

THE following is a list of the principal Conjunctions :

nu	}	 and	yeh	.....	because
ngaha			lahna	.....	wherefore
lo	}	 if	tha	.....	then
lon			kērēh	.....	but
leh	.....	that	kin	.....	as
hallē	.....	for, because	num	.....	yet

Foy ū foll hoa menting tre nū ngaha rubah, “ God rested on the seventh (day) and made it holy.”

Abram kum Isaak, ngaha Isaak kum Jakob, ngaha Jakob kum Juda ngaha ë pintre woa: “ Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac begat Jacob, and Jacob begat Judah and his brethren.”

Lo ah hun, "if I come ;" *lon yoo moa gbo*, "if you please."

Ah tú'i rē leh ngha kə wong mī moa loa keleng, "I hear that they let it go for a good price."

Hallē yeh ania he ngha boa rē wom rah, "for now our people shall be able to plant."

Yah ke gbo ē gbim ē ; kereh a loikehn, "I saw only smoke ; but I did not go in."

I have not met with any conjunction expressing *or*, *nor*. The Bulloms, instead of saying "John or James, shall go with me," say, *No bull woa bē hallē ko me dere, lo peh chin gbo Yack, tha Yehmē*; that is, "One person has to go with me, if it be not Jack, then Jim."

—"Which were born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man ; but of God. The Bulloms say thus : *Ngha nah peh kum chin ha nkong ma, chin ha ndyall nghē, chin kē ētennin ē no ; kereh hēh Foy* : i. e. "which were born not of blood, not of the flesh, not of the will of man ; but of God."

CHAPTER IX.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

There are several little words in the Bullom Language expressing the passions or emotions of the speaker: as,

Ahgbo! ah kun la porren hallë wong buyah kë yah më, “Oh!” or, “Dear me! I forgot to send a present to my mother.”

Ah! ngha nyettëë he won, “Ah (poor fellow)! they have taken hold of him now.”

Oh yang! ah shack ah rë ëchull ë, “Poor me! I have been awake all night.”

Yaangn! watch keleng, “Really! indeed it is a fine watch.”

E'h yah sum ùtereng u to, “Heigh! I am chewing this rock; (and when I have done with it, I shall take hold of thee).”

Lëhlë! “behold!” *nkëh,* “see;” *gbo nìlëhlë.* “look only;” *ntú'i,* “hear.”

Yëengn! “hush! silence!”

Shenó'h! “welcome!”

ëëh n' lap } “fie! shame!”
oh n' lap }

Besides these are several others used by the people which cannot be expressed by words in writing: as, *n,* *nín,* *hm,* &c.

CHAPTER X.

OF NUMERALS.

The Bulloms counting by scores, their cardinal numbers are only from one to twenty, as follows :

1 Bull.

2 ting, *or* ninting.

3 rah, *or* ninrah.

4 hewl, *or* ninhewl.

5 men, *or* main.

6 mainbull.

7 mainting.

8 mainrah.

9 mainhewl.

10 woang.

11 woang nu bull.

12 woang nu ninting.

13 woang nu ninrah.

14 woang nu ninhewl.

15 woang nu ninmen.

16 woang nu mainbull.

17 woang nu mainting.

18 woang nu mainrah.

19 woang nu mainhewl.

20 tone, *or* toang, *a score*.

100 toang u men—i. e. *five score*, *or*, kemēh.

1000 ukemēh tewoang—i. e. *an hundred tens*.

The numbers of order are formed by prefixing *lē* to the cardinals : as, *lēbull*, *lēting*, *lērah*, &c., “once, twice, thrice,” &c. They make a particular distinction also of *ńsé’h*, the first; and *lūlan*, the last. *Tëyain* are all those that are between *ńsé’h* and *lulan*.

The distributive numbers are formed by doubling the cardinals, joining *one* by *u*, and all the rest by *ah* : as, *u bull u bull*, “one by one;” *a ting ah ting*, “two by two;” *ah rah ah rah*, “three by three;” *ah hewl ah hewl*, “four by four.”

PART III.

OF SYNTAX.

THE agreement of the Substantive with the Adjective, the Relative with the Antecedent, and the Nominative with the Verb, is the same in the Bullom as in other languages, with the exception of a few peculiarities of that language.

With regard to the general order of words, the chief circumstances to be remembered are, that the substantive precedes the article, the adjective, and the personal pronoun. The nominative precedes the genitive. All other cases and parts of speech, in most respects, differ very little from our way of arranging them ; as will be seen by the following fables, related by a Bullom, who knows very little of any language but his own.

UTENN NSEH.

FABLE I.

Epeh ngha Ekulung.

The Elephant and the Goat.

Epeh a ngha ekulung
ngha ka poke rē hallē

The elephant and the
goat had been disputing

wonno chang dyo yeo; nghan ko kē sonlah hallē fo'h nghan ayain. Epeh woa *n' dim ūbonnoh woa*, nu kissy, woa n'ka tehm woa; nu dim u hoa woa; nu kissy: sonlah nghan leh: *la bē an din*. Yah no yuck kē traal bomung tre, *wonno* gbo chang dyo yah woa ka hallē chēh kē anin eh; kērēh wonno peh tamoyo, loa u shee gbo din: u ma mē kēh k tēfoll. Woa yuck nghan kē traal bomung tre, nu ū sem hallē lēhlē nghan. *Yeh ngho* nghan gboo oh nghan wenth ē pallē, bēhlēh foy ngho ka pēh pēē kē; nghan n'ko hin kē ūtērēng atook hallē wickin n'konteh nghan. Ekulung woa n'trip hallē gboo kē nghan hallē sum ēsam. Epeh yēē woa: Tehmbah! yēh moa nim sum ah? e'h! yah sum ūtereng u to, yah cheh leh kung ko, yah moa hirr.

about *which of them* could eat most; they went to the lion to speak between them. The elephant *made his speech*; and having finished, gave it to his friend: he made his, and having finished, the lion said: *never mind*; I shall lead you into a large field; *which of you* eats most I shall give him to dwell among people; but he that is conquered, let him know the thing, he shall not see me with these eyes. He conducted them into the large field, and stood to look at them. *When* they had stooped down, they fed the whole day until the sky had gone to rest: they went to lay down on a rock to stretch their limbs; the goat began to strain and to chew the cud. The elephant asked, Friend! what, doest thou chew yet? The goat re-

*Yeh ngho epeh ka kim nu
ūloi tofēah; nu ēnang ūfoh
nim.*

Lah leh : lo ín kēh no
mí ma woa minta *kallē yeh*
chin gbo nýerick bŭlēing
kin mun tre : mí ma minta
ah nin ah ní sheen ko loa
ngha mattŭn kull.

UTENN TĒYAIN.

*Turma ngha Kill nu Sigh
no tre.*

Turma ngha kill ngha
ka cheh ko lēmēan ngha
bum mí mo''i Sighno. Kill
ngha leh, Tehmbah hē
kull ma. Turma *ngha leh* :
Ah mintahn. Kill *ngha*
leh : Be'h ! hē kull ma.
Turma ngha leh : nko ma

plied : Aye ! ah heigh !
I chew this rock ; and when
I have done with this, I
shall take hold of thee.
Then the elephant fled into
the woods, and to this day
did not come out.

That is to say : if thou
seest any person, be not
proud because he is not
in all things like thee : be
not bold (or impudent)
against people, thou know-
est not in what place they
are hidden.

FABLE II.

*The Chameleon, the Mon-
key, and the Palm-wine-
Maker.*

The chameleon and the
monkey were gone to vi-
siting, and met with the
wine of Sighno. Monkey
said, Friend, let us drink
it. Chameleon replied,
I am not bold enough.
Monkey said : Puh ! let us

kull. Woa tang loa nu
 kull ma gbēēng nu tull;
 ngha chang; ahwain mo"i
 ko wayling u keh u nyē tre
 m' bussle, woa cheh ngha
 wayling *lemplemp* woa
 bum ngha, nu yēē *ng*ha
leh: hin ah woa kull oh
 mo"i mē ah? Kill *ng*ha *leh*:
 chin yang woa. Turma ū
 hiam la. Kill *ng*ha *leh*
 yeh peh la hiam *kē*, nlēh
 lē he; wonno gbo rinket
 yeo tha woa kull oh ma.
 Nu chang, nu sem, nu
 ngha *leh*: nlēh lē yeo,
 yah rinket ē? woa foh m'
 turma *leh*: mun na u
 chang yeo, lo peh gbo *leh*
 nyillin. U peh chang ah,
 nu sem ah, woa nrinket.
 Kill *ng*ha *lēh*: nkē no-
 kull-oh-mo"i tukehn. Lang-
 bang tre woa yettēē turma
 nu bung woa gbeeng nu
 mail, nu ngha *leh*: *ah lap*
ah moa rē hallē kill, yah
 ma dyē moa rē.

drink it. Chameleon said:
 Go thou drink it. He
 climbed up, and drank
 plenty and came down;
 and they went on. The
 owner of the wine walked
 after them, and saw the
 wet footsteps; he follow-
 ed them quickly and over-
 took them, and asked,
 saying; Who is he that
 drank my wine? The mon-
 key said: I am not he.
 The chameleon denied it.
 Monkey said: As it is de-
 nied *in this way*, look at
 us—he that staggers, the
 same is he (that) drank it;
 and he walked, he stood
 still, and said: Look, do
 I stagger? He said to the
 chameleon: Thou also
 shouldst walk if thou art
 not drunk. He passed,
 and he stood still; he
 staggered. The monkey
 said: See! the wine-drink-
 er is not hidden. The
 man took hold of the cha-
 meleon and beat him

Ngha chang ëboll ngha bum *yotha*. Turma ngha leh : hë tú'in yotha to : kill ngha leh : ayëë ! ah kay. Turma ngha leh m' bú'll, hë ngho tú'in. Nu ko kui u babang nu troff ngho dyom, ngho he'h gbo woo, ngho nume. Ah ma tre ngha moi nu ngha yëë la. Turma ngha leh : ah shee lan, yah kē ëgbim ë ; kereh ah loikehn loa n'pëah kill ngha leh : yah ngho. Turma ngha leh : yeh woa la hiam kē, gbo lēhlē he tēsuh, no-tú'in-oh-yotha takehn ; peh lēhlē turma suë, peh keh tha sarrang, nu *ng*ha *leh* n'wicky yeo pëah kill ; kill peh wicky ah tha kin

much, and dismissed him, and said : *I forgive thee for monkey's sake ; or, if it were not for the sake of the monkey I would kill thee ; (or, it is for the monkey's sake I do not kill thee.)*

They went forward, and met *a farm prepared for burning*. The chameleon said ; Let us burn the farm. The monkey replied : Aye ! I won't. The chameleon said : Stay ! let us burn it ; he went and took a firebrand, and kindled the fire ; it burnt but dead—it extinguished. The people came and inquired about it. The chameleon said : I do not know, I saw the smoke, but I entered not hands there. The monkey said : I also (*viz. innocent*). The chameleon said : As he thus denies it, only look at our hands, the burner of the bush cannot be

hatē tē. Peh yēttēē woa
nu ngha bung woa, nu
gbath woa u bēē, la bull
woa ngha loi kith, nu loin
tofēah.

hid. The chameleon's
hands were examined, and
found to be clean, and he
said: Stretch out the mon-
key's hands. As the mon-
key stretched out, they
looked as if they were
black; he was taken hold
of, and they beat him and
struck him with a blow,
that left his head short,
and entered into the
woods.

UTENN LULAN.

Unah ngha Boranth.

Unah ngha boranth
ngha ka ko rē wamna trim
nrick ngho ko foē kē tēg-
banthama. Unah sem nu
lēhlē kull oh ēgbim ē tre
nghē chang foē`k kull, u
ngha leh: loa woa ko;
kereh boranth ko kull oh
ēgbim ē tre nghē chin ēg-
birr kull; nghanh seng-
hin nin. Unah peh ka

THE LAST FABLE.

The Caterpillar and the Land Tortoise.

The caterpillar and the
tortoise went to travel in
the time of famine, and
came into the neighbour-
ing countries; the cater-
pillar stood and looked
where the most smoke
was coming from, and
said, thither he would go;
but the tortoise should go
where there was not much

moi ko woa ah u bonth
 gbo peh gbill ërum ëgbir;
 kereh boranth u bum peh
 nikre udyo keleng folo'h.
 Unah kehn yain keleng ko
 lo moll oh kull nu *ween*
 nu kim, kon ko kë bo-
 ranth; u bum woa u
 kung dyo nu wainy kuss;
 u moi gbo nu gbine, u
 folahfolahngaha leh: Tehm-
 bah n' hun ka. Boranth
 ngaha leh: ah kay. Ah
 chang ah pumah. Unah
 ngaha leh: n'wainy kuss?
 Boranth ngaha leh, ah loe
 gbo n'toone. Unah ngaha
 leh: n'ka më ma oh! nu
 chee ah, ah dyo pereh nu
 ah pum kin mun nu ka ka
 woa *ma* nu kung *ma* dyo.

Boranth ngaha leh: n'kë!

smoke. They both part-
 ed: the caterpillar came
 to his (place chosen) and
 found only much wood
 heaped up; but the tor-
 toise met very good vic-
 tuals prepared. The ca-
 terpillar did not see a
 good place for his lodg-
 ing, *withdrew* himself and
 fled, went to the tortoise,
 met him having finished
 eating, and placing away
 the remainder. The ca-
 terpillar came and peep-
 ed, whispering said: My
 good friend, come here.
 The tortoise replied: I
 will not, I have done fill-
 ing my belly. The cater-
 pillar said: Did you put
 away the remainder? Tor-
 toise said: I left but a
 little. Caterpillar said:
 Give it to me! bring it
 (that) I also (may) eat and
 be filled like thyself; and
 he gave *it* to him and he
 finished eating.

The tortoise said: Be-

loa gbeh yeh *ngaha no-ko-*
no m' ma woa *ngaha yam*
 fa moa peh lamleh kull oh
 ägbim ë tre *nghe kull*, loa
 üdyo koëh, *bēshēlēh* la
 chin *nghe n'*; lo peh moa
 sotoh rē *leh* m' ma na ka
 min.

hold ! when thou walkest
with(thy) *neighbour*, thou
 must not deceive him.
 Thou thoughtest, where
 there is smoke there is
 food ; *not knowing* that it
 is not there. If thou hadst
 obtained *it* thou wouldest
 not have given me any.

BULLOM LETTERS.

Kamp, Wellwell, 1812.

Yah me,

Yuckno tre ha raë
 to woa moa ka uwahlin
 mainbull ha tē ubokoh :
 n' pin neh me nqui moaloa
 m' ë bar a woang, loa n'
 kung gbo n'wong ma ka ku
 mē : lo m boa soto'h sēsok,
 m pin neh me *ngaha nu*
 wong *ngaha ubor ubull*. Ah
 lengkeh bay tre, ë pintre
ngaha ë wantē mē bulēing.
 Yah moa ko hallē keh
 moa chong. Yah leh,

Yah me,

Traak moa,

HINNEH.

Sierra Leone, Jan. 1812.

My Mother,

The bearer of this
 letter will deliver to thee
 six fathoms of blue baft.
 Buy for me oil, ten bars
 worth ; when done, send
 it to me. If thou canst
 get any fowls, buy me
 them and send all toge-
 ther. My compliments
 to the king and all my
 brothers and sisters. I
 shall come to see you
 by and by. I am,

My Mother,

Thy Son,

HINNEH.

Yongroo, Bankleley, 1812.

Traak mē,

Ah kē rē raē tre
ngho moa wong leh Furry,
ngha boko'h tre; n'qui ma
chirock kē loko to; kereh
vah moa keh m pum, *lo*
boa gbo. Sēsok kung moa
re pin nēh hallē ē bar ah
mainting yah moa ngho
wong oh *loa* wom bay tre
ngho *gbo* ko ko kamp.
Kunny woa rē weh; woa
ko ko kē Yēhmē hallē so-
to'h n'yerick hallē pin lon-
kobeh ngha sēnar halle
woa. *Hē bē an tēring* ka.
Ah Timanēē ngha bē ūkam
ūgbir, ngha ah tu'i rē leh
ngha ko wong m' moa *loa*
keleng.

Upin ah woke ka kundy
hē marr ah la rē; hallē
yeh ania hē ngha *boa* rē
wom rah ngha fui m'bell.
Ah bē an peh din hallē
fo'h.

Yah leh, Traak mē,

Yah moa,

SHEELOH.

Yongroo, February, 1812.

My Son,

I have seen the
letter which thou sentest
by Furry, and the baft;
palm oil it scarce this
time; but I shall look (for)
some for thee if possible.

Fowls I have done buy
for thee seven bars' worth.
I shall send them to thee
whenever the king goes to
the Colony. Kunny is
well; Woa is going to
Yehme to get goods to
buy sheep and bullocks
for him. *We have no*
ivorys here. The Tima-
nees have much calm-
wood, and I understand
that they sent it away at a
good price.

The slave trade is en-
tirely done. We are glad
about it; for now our
people are able to plant,
and to make palm-oil. I
have nothing more to say.

I am, my Son,

Thy Mother,

SHEELOH.

Kammem, Gbacroon, 1812.

Tehmbah,

Chenchah parang
 ah tick ko shung atook
 loa keh n'chah traak pin-
 trē woa. Ah ngha leh;
 yuck me ko moa killeh.
 Loa he chenchah ko ah
 kyo Kehfoyno u chall
 woa tum oh buyah; Yah
 yēē: *yeh kē?* u kunan
 min leh peh kum woa rē
 ha keh. Ah ka woa pen-
 tēlēh uboh, ah fohm' woa,
 leh u hun ku moa killēh;
 kērēh ū choe tittkeh kin
 Moosah.

Rubah bomung yeh lu-
 koh foll tē woa ngha
 n'loonk woa! Hē na way
 rē foy mama hallē ndē-
 rick n' cheh kē, hē na
 'nghēll hall ngha woa u
 hvoy. Lo m' boa rē sotoh
 ayin, ngha n'yērick dyē
 behleh he boa yuck kill
 hallē langbang monēh tre
 n' kunan lan yuckno tre.
 Yah leh

Tehm moa,

SHACKAH.

Kammem, March, 1812.

Good Friend,

Yesterday after-
 noon I landed on the sand
 beech, where I met with
 thy brother's son. I told
 him to conduct me to thy
 house, and when we were
 going, I saw a blind man:
 he sat; he begged alms.
 I asked him: *What is*
this? He told me that he
 was born without sight. I
 gave him a piece of bread,
 and told that he should
 come to thy house; but
 he was lame like Moses.

What a great blessing
 to be entrusted with eyes
 and with limbs. We
 should give God thanks
 for the thing continued
 to us. We should endea-
 vour to make him glad.
 If thou canst obtain a
 lodging and things to eat
 for the poor man, till we
 can build a house for him,
 tell by the bearer. I am

Thy Friend,

SHACKA.

From the above fables and very simple letters, which are translated almost word for word, it appears as if there were but very little difference between the manner of the Bulloms arranging their words and the manner in which it is done in our own language. The letters were first written in English and translated into Bullom, and afterwards translated from the Bullom again into English.

We shall now proceed to take a view of what seems to be most remarkable in the arrangement of the different parts of speech.

SECT. I.

The article is always preceded by the substantive, by the substantive and adjective, and by several substantives in a question. It is sometimes placed between the substantive and the adjective, perhaps improperly.

The article is entirely omitted: as, in the fables, elephant and goat went to lion: caterpillar and tortoise were travelling.

It is made use of, as is observed page 6.

SECT. II.

When two substantives stand in opposition, the article is added to the latter: as, *Davy bay tre*, "David the King," *Isaiah prophet tre*, "Isaiah the prophet."

When one substantive governs another, signifying a

different thing in the possessive case ; as, “ my father’s house,” “ the king’s palace,” “ the chief’s son ;” the Bulloms say thus : *kill appa mē tre traak sukono tre*. They cannot place “ father ” before “ house,” “ chief ” before “ son,” without giving it quite a different signification. Thus : *wom bay tre*, is “ the king’s vessel ;” but, *bay wom tre*, is “ the vessel’s king,” or “ the king of the vessel ;” i. e. “ captain, commander of the vessel.”

In some cases *ha* or *hoa* is placed between the two substantives, to denote the genitive case ; as, *book tre ha uborr hoa Jesus*, “ the book of the generation of Jesus ;” *yah ha John*, “ the mother of John ;” *mala-ka ha Foy*, “ the angel of God ;” *bay ha ah Jew tre*, “ king of the Jews.” But to say the king’s house, it cannot be said, *bay ha kill tre*, which signifies “ the king of the house,” as above ; *bay wom tre*, “ the king of the canoe.” It must be said then, *wom bay tre*, “ the king’s canoe,” and *kill bay tre*, “ the king’s house.”

SECT. III.

The adjectives admit of no change at all ; they always agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case.

SECT. IV.

The verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person.

One verb governs another that follows, or depends upon it in the infinitive mood : as, *ah yeh ma hallē perren*, “ I desire to learn ;” *ah moi rē hallē keh moa*,

“I came to see thee.” But when it is said of any distant period or future time, then the pronoun of the person to be visited is placed between the nominative and the verb : as, *yah moa ko hallë keh*, “I shall come to see thee,”—literally, “I thee go to see;” *woa moa ka uwahlin mainbull*, “he will give thee six fathoms;” *kërëh yah moa keh m’poom*, “but I shall look for some for thee,”—literally, “but I thee see some;” *yah moa ngha wong*, “I shall send them to thee,” or “I thee them send.”

SECT. V.

The Bulloms make use of some particles and single letters connected with words and sentences, without altering the import of the words or sentence, merely as ornaments of the language. Thus, *ah*, *ëh*, and *oh* are used agreeably to the observation in page 21.

Ah is employed in a variety of significations: 1. It is the personal pronoun of the first person in the singular number. 2. It is the characteristic of the plurals signifying persons. 3. It is used at the end of sentences, pointing them out to be questions. 4. It follows some active verbs. 5. It is an interjection.

ëh is oftentimes connected with the prepositions *ko* and *ku*: as, *ko mē kill eh*, “unto my house;” *ku mē kill ëh*, “within my house.”

Besides these particles, there are single letters made use of as embellishments: such are, *a*, *ë*, *u*, *k*, *l*, *n* and *m*.

a, *ë*, and *u* in general follow words beginning with them: as, *ayin a tre*, “the place;” *ë nang ë trë*

“the day,” (the space of time between the rising and setting of the sun); *ū borrh, u bull*, “all at once, together.”

NOTE.—*ë* is used oftentimes to point out questions, like *ah*: as, *nko më dere ë?* “dost thou go with me?” *m' bë fe'h ë?* “hast thou money?”

k, n', and *m'* are used as prepositions: see p. 45.

n' and *l* are used as adverbs: see pp. 41 and 44; besides this, *n'* is of various significations, as observed p. 3.

The particle *yeo*, added to sentences without any signification, shews that the sentences are conditional: as, *kereh wonno peh tamo yeo, loa u shee gbo din, u ma më keh k tëfoll*; “but whosoever is conquered, let him know that he shall not see me with his eyes:”—*wonno gbo rinket yeo tha woa kull ohma*, “whosoever staggers, the same drank it:”—*ū chang yeo lo peh gbo leh ūyillin*, “pass by if thou art not drunk.”

Pall ë tre lehneh he chang atook yeo: ūdyo konno hë sotoh, ūfoll u tre kono hë beng yeo; trim bulëing ma hë kunan lëh Foy woa rë ko takeh; “the sun that passes over us; the food which we receive; the rest which we enjoy, at all times tell us that there is a God in heaven.”

Having thus endeavoured to find out the principles of the Bullom Language, I would humbly request any one who would take the trouble to peruse these few pages, to consider this to be the work of one who by no means would pretend even to be a teacher; but who, by much labour and great difficulties, endea-

voured to scrape the gold out of the dust, but could not avoid picking up much dust with it, which, for the present, must be left to those who are able to refine it and to polish it.

I shall now add a few BULLOM PHRASES, which perhaps will be both acceptable and useful.

Kunny langbang ben tre fo'h	} Kunny the old man spoke.
wom bay tre	} the king's canoe.
traak pintrē woa.....	} his brother's son.
hin ah ngha ngho ah ? ...	} who made it?
u yuck ngha rē gboat ..	} he carried them away in- deed.
u chee ah ngho	} he brought it.
u loi rē ka hallē sotoh feh	} he staid here to get money.
lon yoo Foy yah ko ēsho .	} if God please I go in the morning.
ngha ka ilill ē Shacka ...	} they gave him name Shacka.
ngho pay rē ūpēlēh ngha kūss kūss	} it is filled with rice and Indian corn.
ū ng handy ēkēn nanlah gbir	} he made himself very rich.
ah tummy book hallē moa	} I asked a book from him.
ania tre ngha rē kath hallē bay ngha	} the people are strong for their king.
ania Bullom ah tre ngha kath hallē yeome	} the Bulloms are hard for their sovereign.

u wūll ē bay tre.....	he resembles the king.
woa kin kin bay tre	he seems to be like the king.
woa kin mungal leh appa mē	he appears to be like my father.
bay tre wum woa ke tra woa	the king sent him to his son.
woa wong ngho kē won eh	he sent it to him.
yeh n' yeh ma?	what dost thou want?
yah bē woa	I have him—he is mine.
hin bulēing he hun woo...	we all must die.
ngaha bē rē n' ning hallē shinny turr tre	they have laid schemes to destroy the town.
mungkun ka moi	the end is come.
ah sarrah woa.....	I hate him.
ah sarrah wondy <i>la</i> bē <i>la</i>	I hate him, <i>that is the rea-</i> <i>son, or because, I hate him.</i>
ah marr ah moa	I love him.
ngaho marran	it is loving, pleasing.
ah yēhma hallē perrin ...	I wish to learn.
ah moi rē hallē keh moa	I came to see thee.
woa kunan me hallē ngaha ngaho	he told me to do it.
yeh moa loa	what price?
yeh n'yehma la?	what dost thou want for it?
ah yill eh rē n' mo'i	I am drunk with spirits.
u bung woa ko utoek ...	he beat him with a stick.
woa rē ko naē.....	he is in the road.
woa rē turr trē	he is in the town.
ko moi ē bar ating	this comes to two bars.
ko chang ē bar ating	it exceeds two bars.
ngaho n' pang ma chang ah?	how many months since?

ngcho tēnen ta chang ah ?	how many years are past ?
yeh ngcha moi ka kē u ngcha	when they came here, he
la.....	did it.
ah moi rē ka ēnang.....	I came <i>here</i> to day.
trim lan tre u moi ka.....	at that time he came <i>here</i> .
kill bay tre	the king's house.
lak no pokan tre	the man's wife.
pok noma tre	the wife's husband.
traak bay tre	the king's son.
u ngcha rē din ah kēlēng...	he did a good thing.
gbitty yendy	condemnation on thyself.
peh gbitty ah Yack	they condemned Jack, <i>or</i>
	Jack is condemned.
ū kon kē won eh	he went to him.
ah sem ngcha alloh	I stood under it.
woa bēh woa ko atook ...	he put it on him.
ū kui k ko ngcha ayaing...	he took it from among them.
konno n' soto'h yeo.....	which thou receivest.
hin ah woa sotoh ngcho ?	who received it?
nyērīck ha m' bay tre ...	{ things belonging to the
	king
hin ah woa bay tre ?	who is king ?
hin ah woa ka cheh bay tre?	who was king ?
yah la	it is I.
mun moi la	it is thou.
won woi la	it is he.
he na la	we are they, <i>or</i> it is we.
ngchang ngcha la	you are they, <i>or</i> it is you.
ngcha la	they are they, <i>or</i> it is they.
ngcha rē ah nia keleng ...	they are good people
u ngcha lan	he did not.

chin woa ngha la	not he did it.
no-kull-oh-mo''i tukehn ...	the wine-drinker is not hid.
kērēh ah loikehn <i>loa</i> m' }	but I did not enter the
pēah	hands there.
ah yattahn	I do not row.
ah hinehn	I do not lay down, I do
	not rest, I am uneasy.
ugboll u woa ko ka hinehn	his heart did not lay down.
ah kay yatt.....	I will not row.
ah kay kull	I will not drink.
n tullē ngho	make it come down, or
	take it down.
hoa moa	it is thine.
hoa moa ë?.....	is it thine?
ēnang ë tre ngha n' ah moi }	the day in which I came
ka kē oh	here
ayin a tre ka l'ah cheh kull	the place where I dwell.
ayin a tre ka l'ah hinkeh }	the place where I come
kull	from
kill tre ka l'ah cheh kull	the house where I dwell.
loa u hinkah?.....	where does he come from?
loa n' choe ah?	where dost thou dwell?
u cho'h rē fōhsa	he fought mightily.
u shee rē fohsa	he knows much.
u dyo rē fohsa	he ate much.
ah gburekan fohsa	I ran mightily, swiftly.
m' pē kay rē?	art thou well? or hast
	thou been well through
	the day?
n' shach ah re?	hast thou been well dur-
	ing the night?

m moa rē weh ?	art thou well ?
hīn ah woa bet tunga ? ...	who settled the palaver ?
n̄lum moa woa ngho kē ?	are these thy words ?
ah hvoy hallē keh moa ko mē killeh	I am glad to see thee at my house.
inkanta fongfol u tre	shut the door.
n̄ foh mē leo	tell it me.
n̄foh ma woa cheh nang foh ah ?	what language did he speak ?
peh suntah woa rē ?	he was struck.
ū chang mē rē u shull ...	he is taller than I.
epeh chang suay hallē bo- mung	an elephant larger than a horse.
Yongroo loi lē bomung kin Tolung.....	Yongroo is as large as Tolung.
papa'h mē woa bē rē fe'h kin ha moa.....	my father has as much money as thin .
ēwantim ē keleng	good girls.
ewantim ē lippy.....	beautiful girls.
hē kon	let us go.
hē ko hē tissung.....	let us go to play.
moa mē ko dere ē ?	dost thou go with me ?
n̄ ko mē dere	go with me.
ah kay.....	I will not.
ah bē po bull	I have but one.
Foy u po bull.....	Is there but one God ?
po bull	one only.
moa pong lokoh	thou throwest time.
loa moa fo'h ?..... ..	what dost thou say ?
n̄ka mē	give me.
moa ka mē	thou givest me.

moa mē ka ē?.....	dost thou give me?
moa tú'i n' Susoo ē?	{ dost thou understand Susoo?
yah tú'i m' pooto	I understand English.
ah chin tú'i	I don't understand.
ilill ē woa ngho gbeh	{ he is of great renown, his name walks about.
poke noma to kondy.....	{ this woman's husband is gone.
lo boa gbo	if possible.
ngho moi tēnen ah?	how old art thou?
ngnom bē ah pomoh ah?	how many has he?
kaynah, n'ko mē yeo dere	friend, go with me.
peh ka kundy ngho	it is finished.
ukissy	the end.

Names of the Months.

Wellwell	January.
Bankleley	February.
Gbakroon	March.
Yanthēmēē	April.
Wūfay.....	May.
Epang ē bomung ...	June.
Gbootha	July.
Mufroo	August.
Shakumo'h	September.
Thanantēah	October.
Tharockonay	November.
Papull	December.

PROPER NAMES.

Of Men.

Hinneh.
 Furry.
 Kunny.
 Shackah.
 Sabah.
 Gbannah.
 Ballah.
 Kongbeh
 Bonkeh.
 Shembelh.
 Limbah.
 Tambah.
 Secky.
 Serry.
 Tunkah.
 Menkey.

Of Women.

Farma.
 Kumbah.
 Warrah.
 Yirmah.
 Yambah,
 Kanny.
 Kohny.
 Kutah.
 Bintah.
 Sheelo'h.
 Chirrah.
 Mayin.
 Bahley.
 Yehley.
 Henny.
 Bo''inkēh.

*Of Towns.**Of Headmen.*Number of
Inhabitants.

Yongroo	king George	150
Kumrobay	bay Maruh	200
Monlo'h	nen Sukoh	100
Kafoo	pah Bap	100
Kommēm	pah Menkey	50
Robenkēh	nen Ballah.....	50
Tolung	pah Bussom	30

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Headmen.</i>	<i>Number of Inhabitants.</i>
Manoh	pah Manoh	30
Tagery	pah Tunkah	50
Boom	Sopereh	20
Lonkeh	Dalamodu	300
Kamasundu	Henny (a woman)	15
Tétrick	pah Kongbeh	25
Kiturr	a slave town.	
Menkeh	a slave town.	
Baloh.....	pah Peter	25

Number of Inhabitants	Headmen	Towns
30	Manoh	Manoh
50	Tagay	Tagay
50	Boom	Boom
300	Lonkeh	Lonkeh
15	Kamunghu	Kamunghu
25	Tetrick	Tetrick
	Kittur	Kittur
	Stenkeh	Stenkeh
25	Staloh	Staloh

VOCABULARY.

PART I.

BULLOM AND ENGLISH.

A.

Ah!..... an interjection.

ah yes.

ah the personal pronoun of the
first person singular.

ah stands at the end of sentences
merely to point them out to
be questions : as, *loa n' chœ*
ah? where dost thou dwell ?

ah follows active verbs without
any signification.

ahamë mine own.

ahamoa thine own.

ahawoa his own.

ahahë our own.

ahano your own.

ahangha their own.

abgboh ! an interjection—oh !
 adurēh inhabitants.
 ahwain owner.
 akpilbah plenty, a great many.
 alloh down, under.
 an a negative particle—no, not; *hē*
 bē an, I have not.
 appa master, father.
 atook }
 ētook } above, on.
 ayēē in, within, inward.
 ayin a place, somewhere.
 n' ayin no where.
 ayin bulēing ... in all places, every where.
 ayin a chillang another place.
 ayin a bull in one place, together.
 ayaing amidst, amongst.
 ayain ayain ... yes, true.
 tēyain the middle ones, the middle
 of the body.

B.

hallē baan to anoint.
 babang a fire-brand.
 bah great, father of many children.
 bah Hinneh ... great Hinneh ; as, Alexander
 the Great.
 bah me my father.
 Bah Tukeh Father of heaven, God.
 hallē ball to sin, trespass.

- hallë ballang } ... to write.
 gball }
 ballo *or* barry a palaver house, court house.
 balma a country knife.
 bannah a plantain—pl. *n'*.
 bang evil, bad ; a chain,
 hallë bang *n'* loonk ... to bend the knees, kneel.
 Bankleley February.
 bar a bar,—value of three shillings
 and six pence ; in Sierra
 Leone, a dollar, or five shil-
 lings.
 hallë bass to sweep.
 batankah a potatoe.
 batto a cutlass.
 bay king.
 lë bay kingdom.
 bay lë moa thy kingdom.
 hallë baykëh to put in mind, remember, re-
 mind ; rule.
 hallë bay tē pil..... to lay eggs.
 baylay }
 behlēh } until, except.
 be'h no.
 hallë bē to have, to possess.
 hallë bēh to put any thing upon, to load.
 bēlang sideways, privately.
 bellēh a sail—pl. *tē*.
 bellung side, edge, border ; *ë bellung ë*
ting, on both sides ; *u bel-*
lung u bull, on one side.

- hallë bempah to circumcise.
 u bempah circumcision.
 ben old.
 benah parents, elders, old people.
 hallë beng to feel, touch, meddle, interfere.
 hallë beng u gbellling to ring the bell.
 bencheleh a bench.
 hallë benkir to habituate, accustom, endure.
 bēng a board.
 berikēh goods, merchandize.
 berikēhno a merchant.
 beseck a broom.
 besheleh not knowing: compound of *bé'h*,
 not; *shee*, know; *leh*, it.
 bet a box.
 hallë bett to cut.
 hallë bett tunga to cut or settle palaver.
 bettelo'h the lower part of the belly;
 loins.
 bick a coarse mat.
 bikēh storm, tornado.
 bim ngha along with.
 hallë boa to be able (can).
 boi a servant (maid).
 bokòh baft, European cloth.
 bomu } large, great.
 bomung }
 bonno... speech, apology, defence, ex-
 cuse, (*see dim*).
 boolung the place where the sun sets;
 west.

- boolung downward.
- hallë booss to skin, to undress.
- bongha pity, sympathy, sorrow.
- hallë bonth to meet with, or find something.
- borr } { generation, line (of) descend-
 uborr } { ance
- hallë bu'i to dig.
- bulëing all.
- bull the head; number one.
- bú'll a story, falsehood, lie.
- hallë bum to meet.
- hallë bungul to whet, sharpen.
- hallë buntëë to rub the skin; to wash, bathe.
- buntha a parable.
- hallë buss or gboss ... to bark.
- hallë buffle to be cold.
- hallë conth u buffle ... to catch cold,
- buffle cold.
- u buffle u gbir . colder.
- ngcho chang buffle coldest.
- hallë bussle to be wet.
- buttong button.
- büttüll green, not ripe.
- buyah a gift, alms.

C.

- Chah or } ... yesterday.
 chenchah }
- hallë cheh or choe ... to live, to be, to dwell, to abide.
- chēh here.

- hallë chall to sit down.
- hallë chakomum to chew.
- hallë chang to pass ; to be better than
others ; to pass by ; to go on.
- hallë chëë (ah) to bring.
- hallë chemm (el) to warn, give notice, proclaim :
*nko ngha chemm el, go warn
them.*
- chenchah yesterday.
- cherry wisdom.
- cheeràh palaver, civil business that is
talked of at the *barry* ; or,
merely the speaking of the
palaver, a trial.
- chillang another.
- chinchy a plate—pl. *ë*.
- chin or chain... not.
- chirock scarce, scarcely, seldom.
- hallë chissung to sneeze.
- hallë chòh to fight.
- chom a round low seat like a foot-
stool ; stool.
- chong by and by.
- hallë choo or chew... to stab, to pierce with a point-
ed weapon ; to inform ; to
warn ; to caution.
- hallë choomoot to tickle.
- hallë chossung to suck the teeth (considered
by Africans as a very great
affront.)

hallë chuck to twist; to spin.

chuln night.

chull ayain..... midnight.

hallë chum to break a nut; to fire a gun
or an arrow.

hallë chum pëah..... to break the arm, or to bend
the elbows.—To have a right
idea of this word, it must be
observed, that when the
common Bullom comes to
see the king, he kneels down
before his majesty, touches
the ground with his elbows
and forehead at once, and,
prostrating himself thus, says,
Sukòhty, which he repeats
thrice; to which the king
answers thrice, *m' bah, m' bah,*
m' bah. After this ceremony,
the subject ventures to draw
nearer to his majesty, and
shakes hands with him.

Hence we may make use of

hallë chum pëah as, to worship, reverence, ho-
nour, adore.

chundal bad, lewd, lustful.

hallë choe chundal... to be lewd.

noma chundal... a lewd woman, a prostitute,
strumpet.

nopokan chundal a lustful man.
 hallë chung to dish; to take up victuals.

D

Deedth the second day after to-morrow.

dere with.

dëring hair—pl. ë.

ëdëring u tumoi fine grass, food for cattle.

dees heavy.

deesul heavier.

ngcho chang dees heaviest.

dëwoòh death.

din thing: *ah bë an din*, I have

nothing.

dinteh white (see linteh).

hallë dim to speak, plead, apologize.

hallë dim ubonnoh ... to make a speech, apology.

dyack the day after to-morrow.

dyall flesh, body.

hallë dyo to eat.

hallë dyëë to kill.

dyeeno a murderer.

dyom fire.

hallë dü'i to steal.

dü'ino a thief.

E.

E a particle used between the

nouns and adjectives. It

forms a great many plurals
of nouns, like *ah*, *n*, *të*, *së*.

It is placed at the end of
sentences, like *ah*, to point
out the sentence to be a
question: as, *moa më ko
dere ë?* dost thou go with
me?

ëboll before.

ëchang a tooth—pl. *nchang*.

ëdë yams.

ëeh n lap } ... ah! shame!

oh n lap }

ëfui bragging, boasting.

ëgbim smoke.

e'h interjection, expressing sur-
prise, wonder.

ëhell salt.

ëlack a wonder.

ëhook a hook.

ëkolo'h cockles.

ëkulung a goat—pl. *së*.

ëlorr ugliness, deformity.

ënarr a bullock—pl. *së*.

ë nang to-day.

ëpëh an elephant—pl. *së*.

ëpëh a corpse, dead body.

ëpëhlë grace, favour.

ëpang the moon.

ëpang ë bomung the great moon; June.

- ẽrick..... a thing—pl. *ń*.
 ẽrong a mountain—pl. *ń*.
 ńrong the pl. of *ẽrong*, signifies a
 mask.
 ẽrong ẽtook.... the top of a mountain.
 ẽsho..... morning, the time when the
 sun rises.
 ẽsok..... a fowl—pl. *sẽ*.
 ẽsoy..... coals.
 ẽshang..... ants.
 ẽtámẽ a key—pl. *ń*.
 ẽtook above, upward, on ; the place
 where the sun rises ; east.
 ẽting..... a baboon—pl. *sẽ*.
 ẽtùh..... an anchor.
 ẽtũh..... an iron pot—pl. *ńtũh*.
 ẽtu'í..... a mortar—pl. *ńtú'í*.
 ẽvay..... a bird—pl. *sẽ*.
 ẽway oysters.
 ẽyou... a fish—pl. *sẽsoo* and *susẽẽ*.

F.

- Feh money.
 hallẽ fẽ to cut the throat.
 hallẽ foẽ to go out.
 foẽ out.
 hallẽ foh m' to speak, tell.
 fohmẽhn not speaking.
 ńfoh..... language.
 hallẽ foko'h to deliver, fetch out.

- hallë folafolah to whisper.
- hallë foll to give over work ; to rest.
foll rest, quietness.
foll an eye—pl. *tëfoll*.
- hallë fonkong to bleed.
- hallë fook to come from, come out.
- hallë fool to blow.
- foro'h baft.
- fosso'h strength, power, might.
- fohsa strongly, powerfully, mightily.
- Foy sky, heaven, God.
- fongfo'll a door ;—*inkanta fongfoll u
tre*, shut the door.
- fui the floating of any thing ; the
pressing of palm-oil out of
the nuts ; the coming-out of
the oil ; the making oil.
- hallë fui to make palm-oil.
- hallë fuiyung to float on water ; swim.
- fu'kah sour oranges.
- ní fülüng salt water.
- fun manner, habit.
- fung..... a rice store.
- Furry a man's name.
- furr family.
- furr backbiting.

G.

- Gbahot publicly.
Gbakroon March.

- gbēmoa the blossom of a tree.
 gbeng glory.
 gbēngn' much.
 hallē gbēngn' to have authority, power, in-
 fluence.
 gbengbe'h pepper.
 gbengbah restless, uncomfortable (of
 sleep).
 hallē gbent to hurt any member of the
 body by a cut or blow, so as
 to leave a mark ; to mark, to
 carve.
 hallē gbentē to seize.
 gbentick seizing, catching.
 gbet..... a ring—pl. n'.
 hallē gbenthle to surprize, to catch unawares.
 gberē no.
 gbere'h severity.
 gbe rreh flour, meal.
 gbirr much.
 hallē gbing to finish.
 hallē gbinghirr..... to threaten.
 hallē gbill to heap up wood for burning.
 hallē gbitty (ah) to condemn.
 gbitty yendy ... condemnation; judgment on
 thyself.
 gbo only, ever.
 gboll } ... { heart, mind ; *ugboll u bomung*,
 ugboll } ... { a large heart ; *proud*.
 gborolo'h..... the chin.

hallë gboss (buss) ... to bark ;—*tumoi woa gboss*, the dog barks.

Gbootha July.

gbothlah stunted; hindered from growth; not so large as common.

hallë gboo (oh)..... to stoop down, so as to be able to feed (animals).

hallë gbookë to belch, strain.

gbum dust.

gbuss smell.

hallë gbus ngha to order; to command.

gbus nghano ... a commander.

hallë gburrikan..... to run.

gbürrükūmp ... a sea tortoise.

gbût or gbet ... a ring—pl. *n'*.

hallë gby to charge a person with a crime; to impute.

H.

Ha here.

ha of, on.

haloh which.

hallë..... about, for, to.

hankirr a rib—pl. *ë*.

hatë belonging to black—*ha* and *të*.

harah të blue baft.

hallë he'h to embark ; to glimmer, glow (fire)

hëlëh the sea.

hë..... pron. we.

heng..... wind.

hill a lugar, plantation.

hallë hin to lay down; to rest.

hallë hinë cause to lay down.

hinehn not laid down ; not at rest ;
uneasy.

hinakin ourselves.

binating we, both.

hallë hinka to come from.

hinkeh from, sometime denoted by *k*
only.

hallë hiam to deny.

hallë hirr to cross ; to go over.

ballë hirrick to carry over; to translate.

hoa of, on.

hallē hong to blow a whistle.

horah baft.

horah dinteh ... white baft.

horah të blue baft.

hallë hun to come.

hallë hvoy to be glad.

hvoy a cloud.

I.

Ilille name.

indē boiled rice.

inokulung white rice.

iss an interjection, denoting com-
tempt.

K.

- ka *and* ka-kë ... here.
 kaballuh an ass.
 hallë ka *or* kàh to give.
 karëry paper.
 m kallem..... palm-wine,
 kamokòh master.
 hallë kunga to do any thing bad ; to com-
 mit sin.
 kanshung..... stubbornness, obstinacy.
 hallë kanta to shut.
 ukanta a shutter.
 kanta pëpah ... the shutter of a barrel, a hoop.
 karoo a wooden bowl.
 kath *or* kat hard.
 katul harder.
 ngho chang kat hardest.
 hallë kēh *and* kē to see ; sometimes, *kyo*.
 kē this, this way.
 kēhfoyno..... a blind man.
 kehkehtoó immediately, just now, pre-
 sently.
 hallë kēhkin..... to shine.
 keleng good.
 yenkeleng better.
 ngho chang keleng, best.
 kem a brass kettle.
 hallë kentë to break a stick.

- hallë keth to cut down, divide, separate.
 keth a division of land; a chapter.
 kew an alligator.
 kick a small hill.
 kill a monkey—pl. sē.
 kill a house—pl. tē.
 kill tē pay stone houses — i. e. stones
 placed in a heap, to the re-
 membrance of the dead.
 hallë kill to bite.
 kim a shell—pl. tē.
 hallë kim to run away, to flee.
 hallë kin to appear.
 kin as, like.
 kin or lēkeng ... a knife.
 kin lē pomòh ... a small knife, penknife.
 kirah the act of doing any thing.
 kirr a snake, a serpent.
 kit little, small.
 kith the breast.
 kiturr a king of sugar plumbs.
 hallë kissy to finish.
 ūkissy the end.
 ko to, at, in.
 hallë ko to go.
 konēhn not to go.
 kondy gone.
 ko lill over.
 kolmah a mat of bulrushes.
 kollung the same.

kollung	.....	seed, grain.
kong	.....	a large sea tortoise.
hallë kong	.....	to bury.
nkong	.....	blood.
hallë konth	.....	to catch.
kontch	.....	limbs of an animal ; legs, bones.
konno	}	which, <i>or</i> that which ; the same
konneh		
koëh	.....	who.
koëh	.....	a relative pronoun of things.
koron'tah	.....	a chain—pl. <i>ë</i> .
ku	.....	to, in.
hallë kû	... ..	to mention, speak about.
kubòh	.....	an earthen pot—pl. <i>të</i> .
kufërah	.....	trowsers.
hallë kui	... ..	to take ; out, up.
kull	.....	there.
hallë kull	.....	to drink.
hallë kullë	.....	to cause to drink.
kullehn	.....	not drinking.
hallë kullòh	.....	to regard, respect, honour ; to mind.
kullo'h	.....	regarded, respected.
hallë kum (oh)	.....	to beget ; to bear.
kumtar	.....	pregnant ; <i>no lakan kumtar</i> , a pregnant woman.
kum oh kull	... ..	unto thee ; to your place.
ko kum oh ayaing	.....	out of thee.
kumdy	.....	born ; begotten.
kun	.....	the belly.
kunneh	.....	bowels.

kunt.....	a monkey-apple-tree—pl. <i>ě</i> .
ukunt	a monkey-apple—pl. <i>n</i> .
hallë kung	to finish.
kundy	finished.
kunk	a fence.
kuroth	the throat.
Kunny	the name of a man.
kurass	corrals.
hallë kunan	to tell, inform.
künkürēh	a cock.
kuss	morsel; remainder of victuals.
hallë kussy	to take by force.
kusskuss	indian corn—pl. <i>n</i> .
kut tokol... ..	beyond, yonder.
kutah	cloth.

L.

La, lakan, <i>and</i> lak	} female, wife, woman.
no lakan	
noma	
labum	great-grandmother.
lagbing	a midwife.
lahna kë	this thing,
lahna woa yeo...	the thing on her.
lalàh	an oar.
laleh	that is.
la <i>and</i> lan	it, the same.
hallë lamleh	to think, imagine.
langbang	a young man.
langbang moneh	a poor man.

- hallë lankung (oh) ... to lend ear, hearken, listen,
honour, obey.
- lantah as, in English, *Sir ? Madam ?*
Miss ? (see *oh*.)
- hallë lant to hang up.
- hallë lap to make ashamed ; to forgive.
- lap forgiveness, shame.
- larm grandmother.
- latang thighs.
- lēh that.
- hallë lēh to say.
- ngha lēh said, saying.
- lēbang badly, bad, mad, vexed.
- lēlēh the earth.
- lēkēng knife.
- lēmo salutation at meeting ; as, *how*
do you do ? Reply, *m'bah*.
- hallë lēnka to shake hands, to send com-
pliments.
- lēng all.
- lēmplēmp quickly, swiftly.
- lēshall the rainy season.
- lēyah fat.
- hallë lēhlē to look, behold ; to be alive.
- nlēhlē ! behold !
- hallë lill to come down (rain.)
- ko lill over.
- hallë lim to follow after.
- hallë lintēh to whiten.
- lintēh *and* dintēh white. The Bulloms do not

say, *lintehno*, a white man;
but *pootono*, a man of white
clay; *pooto* signifying *white*
clay.

hippy beautiful.

liprē..... an orange—pl. *n'*.

nliprē m' pomo . small oranges, limes.

lo *and* lon if.

loa when, where.

hallē loē to leave a place.

hallē loē to enter in.

loëkēhn not entered.

loi a hole, grave.

loi will..... a deep hole.

lotook a hole with a top to it, a covered grave.

hallē lock to beat the drum.

loonk a leg—pl. *aloonk*, legs, limbs,
knees.

lokòh time.

lokoh buleing ... always, for ever.

long gold—pl. *n'*.

nlong n' tēnū'i... gold for the ears, earrings.

long..... the noblest part of the human
body, conceived to have its
seat in the head; without
which the body is dead.

woalong breath, spirit, soul.

lonkobēh... .. a sheep—pl. *sē*.

hällē lull to sleep.

lùllehn.....	not sleeping.
hallë looll.....	to tumble.
n'looll	the gall.
lūm	a word, voice.
lūmòh	a country shirt <i>or</i> gown.
lūlan	the last.
hallë lūkòh	to have charge of any thing valuable ; to possess it, as eyes, limbs, soul, body, child.

M.

Ma	not.
ma	relative pronoun ; it, the same.
hallë mail	to dismiss, let go.
màlàkà	an angel.
hallë mam	to laugh.
màmà	thanks.
manah	these.
manneh	fellowship, union, friendship.
mantinth	blue baft.
hallë marr (ah)	to love, forgive, assist : to beg pardon.
umarr	love.
mar-o-mar	roguery.
hallë matt	to hide.
mattun	hidden.
hallë mamnoo	to rally, to banter.
më	me, mine.
hallë meàh	to visit.
lëmeàhn	visiting.

meahno	.....	a stranger.
memleh	.....	a looking-glass.
men	.....	water.
men <i>or</i> main	...	five.
hallë mengëë	.....	to teach.
hallë mennëë	.....	to light a candle ; to kindle fire.
mentiuka	.....	butter.
messah	.....	a table.
messry	.....	a needle—pl. <i>m'</i> .
min	.....	nose.
hallë minta	.....	to be bold, impudent.
mintahn	.....	not bold.
moa	.....	thou, thine.
moaloe	.....	measure.
m' moh	.....	milk.
hallë moi	.....	to come.
hallë moi yain	.....	to come together ; to meet.
moneh	.....	any thing or person exciting pity or compassion ; an or- phan, poor person ; poor, poverty, distress.
hallë moonëë wayling		to go back, to return.
moos	.....	a cat.
mo''i	.....	rum, wine, spirits of any kind.
mulling	.....	the tongue.
mun	.....	thou.
munëkehn	.....	thyself.
Mufroo	.....	August.
murray	.....	a priest.

N.

N..... like *ë, g, u*, begins a number of words. It is of various uses besides this, as observed pp. 3, 45, and 65.

na	and.
naë	road.
nanas	a pine-apple.
hallë nanlah	to be rich.
hallë nassum	to stoop.
níbell	a nut ; <i>ëbell ë wah</i> , palm-nuts.
níbuntha	a parable.
nídërick	gifts, benefits.
nēh	not, for, this.
hallë neckë	to hurt ; to injure.
hallë neckle ...	to be sick.
nen	the title of a headman : as, <i>Sir</i> , perhaps.
hallë nickre	to prepare, make ready (dinner).
nia	people.
niantangoma ...	a spider.
nin	people ; both.
ning	a scheme.
ninghē	craftily, cunningly.
nífòh	language.
hallë ngha	to make ; to do.
nghandy } ... {	done, made.
ngghan } ... {	done.
nghang	you.

ngha	..	they, their, them.
ngha.....		and.
ngheh .....	.....	who, which, the same which.
ngheh neh		what, who.
hallë ngehëll		to try, to endeavour.
ngho		which, how.
nghom.....		how much.
ńkang		a small kind of indian corn, called by the settlers <i>kush-</i> <i>kush</i> .
ńloē.....		out of sleep.
no		your, you.
no		a person.
no ô no		no person, none.
noko		dirty, smutty.
nokono		neighbour.
noma		a woman, wife.
nolakan		woman, wife (<i>see la, &c.</i>)
nopokan		man, husband.
ńpunthirr		an uproar, tumult.
ńrick		hunger.
ńrong		a mask.
ńse'h		the first.
nshank		ginger.
ńtin		wisdom.
hallë bē ńtin		to possess wisdom.
ńtokòh		stockings.
ńtoll		a very small kind of indian corn, smaller than <i>ńkang</i> and <i>kusskuss</i> .

nū	.....	and.
num	.....	yet.
hallē numē	.....	to go out, to extinguish (fire)
nusung	.....	elbow.
nū'i	.....	ear—pl. <i>tē</i> .
ñqui	.....	oil : <i>ñqui ñshah</i> , red oil, palm oil.
ñviss	.....	animals, meat.
nyē	.....	footstep.
nyarrah	.....	thin, lean.
nyankarah	.....	trowzers.
nyehneh	.....	who.
nyërick	.....	goods.

O.

oh	.....	an interjection.
òh	.....	a disrespectful answer to the call of a superior.

P.

hallē	{ paamum paamam }	... to make haste.
hallē packah	.....	to pay.
packah	.....	wages.
hallē packill	.....	to tremble.
pah	.....	a bone.
pah	.....	a title; as, in English, Mr.:— <i>pah Tunkah</i> , Mr. Tunka; <i>pah Peter</i> , Mr. Peter, &c.: like <i>nen Sucko</i> , Sir Sucko, and <i>nen gbannah</i> .

pah or
upah } when, what time.

hallë pabyah to exact, demand.

pall
ëpall } the sun.

pamol ghost, spirit.

pang
ëpang } the moon.

ëpang ë bomung the great moon ; June.

hallë pang to make ; *penge*, made.

papàh father.

Papull December.

parang afternoon.

pay a stone.

hallë pay to fill.

payeh full.

hallë payma not filled ; to want.

hallë payrë to spill.

paytook topstone ; shoulder.

pë the time when the sun sets ;
the end of the day, sun-
set.

pëpëh a barrel.

pëpàh pomo ... a small barrel, keg.

pëh it, they, of, again, for, almost,
there : *pëh ka no pokan*,
there was a man.

pehmachëlêh ... even.

pëhrêh..... also.

hallë pell to break a pot.

hallē pēng to leap, jump.
peng foot.
penteleh a piece.
- pessah..... a cannon.

hallē perrin to teach oneself, to learn.
hallē pëar to stay a whole day in one place.

pëah hand.
pillès a fine mat.
pillyno an idler.
upilly idleness.

hallē pin to buy.
ūpin buying.
ping empty.
uping an empty thing ; a fly—pl. ë.

pinkar } a gun—pl. ë.
upinkar }

hallē pinkin to turn round.

po orpokan, pòk }
or nopokan } man, husband.

po bull but one.

hallē pòh to arise, get up.
pòh far.

hallē poke..... to quarrel.

pock } land, country.
upock }

poloth a bannanah.
pom a leaf—pl. ë.
pomoh small, little ones.

hallē pong to throw away, to waste.

- hallë pong ëtúh to cast anchor.
- hallë pookë to sprout.
- poom *or* } some.
m' pum }
- poomtay other.
- poy a brook.
- poot white clay.
- pootona dinteh a person of white clay.
- porr } rain.
ëporr }
- hallë porren to forget, to neglect.
- poubah } gun-powder.
poubulah }
- pullung a large cotton-tree.
- hallë pulkëë to plunder, scatter.
- hallë pum..... to fill the belly, to eat much.
- pumah..... filled.
- hallë pung to swim.
- pung swimming.
- pung a boil.
- punk foolishness.
- nopunk a fool.
- hallë punshë to brush with the hand; to
wipe.
- hallë punthë to mash, mix, or squeeze any
thing in the hand.
- purreh backside, buttocks.
- pyurr a hog.
- pyurr lakan ... a sow.

pyurr pokan ... a boar.

pyurr ë pomo ... pigs.

R.

Raë a letter ; any thing written.

rah three.

hallë rah to plant.

hallë ramling to pray.

rë..... is used as an auxiliary verb, to conjugate other verbs. It is used as a verb itself, in the present tense only, and signifies to be. *Yah rë*, I am ; *moa rë*, thou art ; *woa rë*, he is, &c.

ring... ivory—pl. *tëring*.

hallë rinket to stagger.

rokeh blue.

hallë rok to reap.

rong
urongdong } true, truly, verily. *Kay rong*
kë Foy, it is true, by God ;
Kay rong kë yahmoa, it is
true, by my mother ; *kay*
rong kë wantim yahmung, it
is true, by my cousin.

rontumah a nail—pl. *n'*.

rookno a person belonging to the king's
house ; a prince — pl. *ah*
rook.

r'till }
 úr'till } dark, darkness.

hallë rubah to bless.

rum a tree—pl. ë.

S.

San new.

santumirr bannanahs.

hallë sangkeng..... to warm oneself.

hallë sambo to fade, wither away; to lose
 beauty.

hallë sackle to swim.

hallë sarran to hate; abhor.

sëbay a gregree;—a piece of paper
 written in Arabic, and sewed
 up in a square piece of lea-
 ther, made by the Mandin-
 goes, and sold to the Bul-
 loms and other nations as a
 preserver or protector in
 time of danger. They are in
 general tied or fastened to
 the elbows or ancles; also
 hung round the neck, so
 that the sëbay protects the
 breast, and prevents the
 bearer from being hurt by
 any shot.

hallë secle to dry.

selë in vain.

- hallë sem to stand.
 hallë sem soung to stand still.
 sembèh glory, majesty.
 hallë sennë to shave.
 sentung finger nails—pl. *ësentung*.
 serryno a witch.
 shack the time of cock-crowing
 in the morning;—*ñshack ah*
 rë? how did you rest?—oh
 yang! ah shack a rë ëchull
 ë; oh! I have been restless
 all night.
 shack the time to be awake. *Ah*
 shack ah rë ëchull ë, signi-
 fies, “I have been awake all
 the night.”
 Shakumo..... September.
 shall }
 ushall } a river.
 shah red, faded yellow.
 hallë shëë to know.
 shëën not known.
 shënòh welcome.
 shëloh a woman's name.
 hallë shinny to spoil, destroy.
 hallë shillin to be vexed.
 shilling vexation.
 ñshilly yendy? are you vexed?
 shillòh honey.
 shull tall.

- shung sand.
 shut a worm—pl. ē.
 sighno the palm-wine maker.
 sindere } a hat.
 sundere }
 sofally an ass.
 hallē soi to walk about.
 soyē softly, privately,
 sokòh time.
 sole flux, running.
 hallē son (eh) to dream.
 son a dream.
 hallē soll to mock, to cheat.
 sonlah a lion.
 hallē sont to sew.
 hallē sorry to mix.
 hallē satòh to get, to obtain.
 hallē sootah to hit.
 hallē soonting to comb.
 hallē soory to pull up by the root.
 soung still, without motion.
 sui or } a horse.
 sua, sway, }
 hallē sway to tempt.
 sugory sugar.
 sukohno a headman, chief.
 sukòhty expression of humility: see
 hallē chum.
 hallē suntah to strike.
 surung a pestle.

- susë..... fishes—singl. *ëyoo*.
 hallë sum to chew; to eat any thing not
 ripe.
 ësum } the cud.
 ësam }

T.

- Tagery spotted; like a sheep or goat
 with large black or white
 spots on different places.
 tak to split, cleave asunder.
 talong another.
 hallë tamo to conquer.
 tamono a conqueror.
 tamu ... a boy.
 tamaseryno a witness.
 hallë cheh tamasery... to be a witness.
 hallë tang or tank ... to climb up; to cry out; to
 lament; mourn; to make a
 cry, as the natives do at the
 death of any person.
 utank a cry, lamentation.
 hallë tanghelling to weep; to mourn within;
 shed tears.
 utanghelling ... weeping.
 tant a chair.
 tanto poto a white man's chair.
 Taroc'konay ... November.
 hallë taykë to stir up fire.
 tayk or } a little, small quantity.
 tēhk }

- tē black.
- hallē tēelah to trade.
- uteelah trade.
- hallē tehnin }
 tennin } ... { to think, to consider, ponder.
- ētēhn thought, mind.
- tēhm friend.
- tehmba'h great friend, good or dear friend: *see* ba'h.
- tēkum a middle-sized tortoise.
- teng sweet.
- tengul sweeter.
- ngcho chang tengul, sweetest.
- tent nigh, near.
- hallē tenting to hatch.
- tentingn' hatched, hatching.
- hallē tērèh to hate, dislike, abhor.
- tereng a hard rock, flint.
- hallē tick to land.
- hallē tinkilla..... to call loud; to hollow.
- ting two.
- tint bald, naked.
- tinlèh a kind of small raisins or currants.
- tipull ashes.
- hallē tissung to play.
- tissrah..... scissars.
- tittee }
 tittee bunkuloh } the devil.
- tittkēh lame.

- to..... this.
- to *or* tofoe bush, wilderness, wood.
- to yahmung ... holy bush ; a place in the woods where kings and headmen are buried. No person is allowed to go to it upon pain of death.
- hallë tok to wash clothes.
- hallë tohn tëfölleh ... to wash the eyes, the face.
- hallë tollìh to comfort, console.
- ntollìh comfort, consolation.
- tollìhno a comforter.
- hallë tollin to be silent.
- tone *or* toang ... a score, twenty.
- hallë tongalin to make ready, prepare.
- tonkolòh..... the place under the arm.
- hallë too to spit.
- took..... hot.
- tookul hotter.
- ngho chang a took, hottest.
- hallë tookullë ... to warm water.
- hallë toon to smell, seek, search.
- hallë toonkë..... to cause to seek ; to shew :—
- ntoonkë më loa*, make me seek the place ; shew me the place.
- toosha'h a sacred word, used at the burial of persons, by the elders of the people. Children are not permitted to make use of this word.

- hallë tossung to cough.
 hallë tott to suck.
 tra these.
 traa a nest of a bird.
 traak son.
 traal..... a field.
 trick the stump of a tree—pl. *të*.
 trim time.
 trim nrick time of hunger, famine.
 tre the article “the.”
 hallë tram to draw; to make any kind of
 figures.
 hallë trip to begin.
 utripuk beginning.
 hallë trünkēh to teach.
 tūkēh sky, light, heaven; *Ba'h tukēh*,
 Father of heaven, God
 hallë tūk or took to mistake; to err.
 tūkin a mistake; an error.
 tūkēhn..... .. not mistaken.
 hallë tū'i to hear; *tui*, cheek—pl. *n*.
 hallë tū'in to burn.
 hallë tūll to come down; to descend (a
 hill.)
 hallë tullē to cause to come down, take
 down.
 tūllēhn..... not coming down.
 hallë tum (oh) to beg, to ask a favour; to
 count.
 tumdy asked, begged.

tumno a beggar.
tumack the neck.
tumoi a dog.
tun *or* toon..... little, short.
hallë tūn to sing ; to trouble ; to look
for ; to search.
tūngàh palaver, the trouble into which
a person often brings himself,
which is settled at *balle* or
barry : see *cheera'h*.
hallë tunk..... to be deep.
tūnk deepness.
utūnk root.
ania tūnkàh ... deep men, wise people ; judges,
lawyers, scribes.
hallë tūnkūlah to gather together.
tūrmàh a chameleon.
turr't a town—pl. *n*.
tuss ... proud, boasting, vain, fopish.
hallë bē tuss to possess pride, to be vain,
foolish.

U.

Ubank		a rope, slavery.
ubell	.....	a rat.
ubeng	.....	a foot.
ūbòh	.....	bread.
ūbullòh	.....	a shark.
ūdyo	.....	food.
ūdyëë	.....	murder.

ūgbim	fruit.
ūgbo	a tiger—pl. <i>ēgbo</i> .
ūgborr	a train, or herd of sheep.
ūgbing	bracelets.
ūgbūkūrr.....	a lock—pl. <i>n'gbukurr</i> or <i>ē</i> .
ūhiant	a child.
ūhink	a bed.
ūhank	a bug—pl. <i>sē</i> .
ūkant	arm.
ūkam	camwood, red die wood.
ūkēhnēē	light.
ūkūm	a small insect; a little fly.
ūkūnt	a monkey-apple.
ūkūt	thunder.
ūlāh	a louse—pl. <i>ēlah</i> .
ūlēh	a bough.
ūloak	a duck.
ūlūi	a star—pl. <i>n'lui</i> .
ūlūm	a tail.
ūlūm	a flame of fire.
ūlūll	the gall of any creature.
ūmar	love.
ūnēh	the sole of the foot.
ūpah	a cut, a wound.
ūnah	a caterpillar.
ūpah loa?	when, what time?
ūpellēh	rough rice.
ūpill	a sore.
ūbeng ūpill.....	a sore foot.
ūpilly	idleness.

ūpuck	the navel.
ūpuë.....	straw or grass for thatching.
ūsàë	the dry season.
ūsay	a spoon—pl. <i>ë</i> .
ūshàh	bread.
ūshall	a river.
ūsogbo	mire, dirt.
ūsūh	a finger—pl. <i>sēsūk</i> .
ūsūh pokan.....	the thumb.
ūsūnk	a cork—pl. <i>n'</i> .
ūtēēlah	trade.
ūtēnn	a fable.
ūtock	wood, a stick.
ūtott	buttocks.
ūtūnk	root—pl. <i>n'</i> .
ūmēlēng	negligence.
ūmoll (oh)	lodging, quarters.
ūwem	a toe—pl. <i>sēwem</i> .
ūwem u pokan	the large toe.
ūyillin	not drunk, sober.

V.

hallē vailē (eh)	to make free; to redeem.
vailē	redemption.
vailēno	redeemer.
hallē veal (ah)	to call; to name.
vie ah	long since; long ago.
viss }	animals, meat, beef.
n'viss }	

W.

- Wah a palm-tree—pl. ē.
 wacka red rice.
 walin a fathom.
 wamua travelling.
 wang daughter.
 wanta a girl.
 wanteh sister.
 wanting bloom, immaturity ; a virgin.
 hallē wainy to put away victuals : to gather
 up the remainder.
 hallē way to call ;—*n'ko way Jack*, go
 call Jack.
 hallē way to fear.
 wayling behind, backward.
 hallē wēen to go away slightly ; to with-
 draw.
 hallē wēenēh to abuse ; to curse ; to use bad
 language.
 hallē wēh to be well ;—*moa weh?* art
 thou well?
 Wellwell January.
 hallē wenth to feed ; to take food ; to eat
 grass.
 wērrēck a coarse mat.
 hallē wicky or } ... to stretch the limbs.
 wickin }
 will tall, long, high, lofty ; also deep,
 as, *loē will*, a deep hole.
 wea he, his, him, she, her.

- woang ten.
- hallë woke to squeeze.
- wokeno or }
woono } ... a slave—pl. *ahwoke*.
- hallë woll to breathe.
- wom a canoe ; any kind of vessel.
- wom pooto a white man's vessel, ship.
- wom Bullom ... a canoe. The Bulloms are
said to be the inventors of
the canoe. Hence the Sus-
soos call it *Bullama kunky*;
and the Timanees call it
Bill o Bullom, the Bullom
vessel.
- won he, she.
- wonëken himself, herself.
- hallë wong (oh) to send (a thing).
- wonno }
wonneh } ... { whosoever, he that, that which,
who, which.
- worrë bad.
- hallë wote to carry any thing on the head.
- hallë woo to die.
- dewoo death.
- hallë woony to make publicly known ; to
expose to the notice of the
world.
- hallë wool or }
wūlnin } to resemble.
- hallë wūng to crow, to curse.
- hallë wūngūl to sell.
- hallë wūtt to be loaded, burdened ; to

... bear the load ; to bear a child.

Wüfay May.

Y.

Yaanígní. a word of admiration;—*yaanígní*
watch keleng, indeed this
 is a fine or nice good
 watch.

yabba small onion—pl. *ë*.

yah mother.

yah I.

yahmung holy.

yamfa deceit.

yang I.

yangëken myself.

hallë yanghin to depart.

Yanthëmë April.

hallë yarr to cook ; to boil.

hallë yatt to row.

yattahn not rowing.

hallë yay to dance.

hallë yayrë to lend ; to interpret.

yaing together.

yafëing..... public road, example.

hallë yëë to ask, inquire.

yëenk bees-wax.

hallë yëëre to open ; to unlock.

yeh what, when ; because.

yeh kin when as.

yeh bill ah ? ... what is the matter ?

- hallë yēhma to want, desire, to will.
 yeking thing.
 yēn not.
 yēngn interjection : hush ! silent !
 hallë yēttēē or } { to hold ; to take hold ; to con-
 yetthē } { ceive ; to believe.
 yeome the title given to the king
 only. I believe it may sup-
 ply the room of the word
 "Lord."
 hallë yickettah to shake.
 hallë yill to drink to excess ; to get
 drunk.
 uyillin not drunk, sober.
 yillno a drunkard.
 yin a place, a thing.
 yin ò yin nothing.
 hallë yoo to agree to ; to permit.
 hallë yòh to borrow.
 hallë yoke to sew seed.
 yoke }
 nyoke } beads.
 hallë yook to build.
 hallë yûck to conduct ; to guide, lead ; to
 carry.
 yûckno conductor, leader, carrier.
 hallë yûrn to groan.
 yotha a farm, prepared for burning
 and clearing.

PART II.

ENGLISH AND BULLOM.

A.

About	hallë
above	atook, ëtook.
able	boa ;— <i>to be able</i> , hallë boa.
to abide	hallë cheh <i>or</i> choe.
to abhor	hallë sarran ; hallë tērèh.
to abuse	hallë ween (eh)
to accustom	hallë benkirr.
to adore	hallë chum pëah.
afternoon	parang.
to be afraid	hallë way.
again	pëh.
to agree to	hallë yoo.
all	buleing, leng.
allegator	kew.
always	loko buleing.
all the day	ë pall ë.
almost	pëh.
also	përèh.
amidst }	ayain.
amongst }	

alms .....	.. ..	buyah.
anchor		ëtùh.
and		ngha, na, nu.
angel	..	malaka.
animal		viss, níviss.
to anoint		hallë baan.
another		chillang, talong.
ants		ëshang.
to apologise		hallë dim ūbonnòh.
apology		ūbonnòh.
to appear		hallë kin.
April		Yanthemë.
arm		ukant.
to arise		hallë pòh.
as		kin.
ashamed		nílap.
ashes		tipul.
to assist		hallë marr.
at		ko.
August		Mufroo.
to have authority ...		hallë gbengn.

B.

Baboon		ëting.
back	}	wayling.
backward		
to backbite		hallë tuntë.
backside		purreh.
bathe		hallë buntëë.
bad		bang, lëbang, worry.

baft	.....	bokoh, horah, forah.
bag ...	.....	gbamfah.
bald	.....	tint.
bannanas	.....	poloth, santumirr.
to banter	.....	hallë mamnoo.
to bark	.....	hallë gboss.
barrel	.....	pëpah.
to beat	.....	hallë bung.
to beat the drum ...	.....	hallë lock.
to bear (child)	.....	hallë kum.
beard	.....	ushah.
beauty	.....	lippy.
to be	.....	hallë chëh or choe.
bed	.....	uhink.
before	.....	ëboll.
to beg	.....	hallë tum.
beggar	.....	tumno.
to beg pardon	.....	hallë marr.
beads	.....	nyoke.
beasts	.....	nviss.
because	.....	yeh.
to beget	.....	hallë kum.
begotten	.....	kumdy.
to begin	.....	hallë trip.
beginning	.....	utripick.
to behold	.....	hallë lëhlë.
behold !... ..	.....	nlëhlë !
behind	.....	wayling.
to believe	.....	hallë yettëe.
bell	.....	gbelling.

	belly	kur.
	bellyfull	pumah.
	belonging to	hatë.
to	belch	hallë ghookë.
	bench	bencheleh.
to	bend the knees ...	hallë bang n'loonk.
	benefit	buyah, n'dërick.
to	beseech	hallë tum.
	better	yënkëlëng.
	best	ngcho chang këlëng.
	beyond	küt tokol.
to	bite	hallë kill.
	bird.....	ëvay.
	boar	pyurr ë pokan.
	board	bëng.
to	boast	hallë bë tuss.
	body	dyall.
to	boil	hallë yarr.
	a boil	pung.
	boiled rice	indë.
to	be bold	hallë minta.
	bone	pàh.
	border, edge	gbellung, gbanyang.
to	borrow	hallë yòh.
	born	kumdy.
	both	nin, tìng.
	bottle	bitterah.
	bough	uleh.
	bowels	kunëh.
	boy	tamu.

box	bet.
bug	ukant.
bullock	ënar.
to burn	hallë tu'in.
to bury	hallë kông.
to burden	hallë wutt.
bush	to, tofoi.
but	.. kereh.
buttons	buttong.
butter	mentinka.
to buy	hallë pin.
buying	upin.
to build	hallë yook.
by and by	chong.
black	të.
blacksmith's shop	gballo.
to bless	hallë rubah.
to bleed	hallë fonkong.
blind man	keh foyno.
blue	te, rokeh.
blue baft	mantinth.
blood	ńkông.
bloom of youth ...	wanting ; hence a virgin, <i>wan-</i> <i>tim.</i>
blossom of trees ..	gbemoa.
to blow	hallë fool.
to blow the whistle...	hally hong.
bragging	ëfui, tuss.
bracelets	ũgbing.

brand	babang.
bread	uboh.
to break a stick	hallë kentë.
to break a pot	hallë pell.
to break a nut	hallë chum.
breast	kith.
to breathe	hallë woll.
to bring	hallë chee.
broom	beseck.
brook	poy.
brother	pintre.
to brush with the hand	hallë punshë.

C.

to call	hallë way.
to call loud.....	hallë tinkilla.
to call, to name	hallë veal.
camwood	ūkam.
canoe	wom.
cannon	pessah.
to cast away	hallë pong.
to cast anchor	hallë pong ëtùh,
cat	moos.
to catch	hallë konth.
to catch a person ...	hallë gbentë.
catching	gbentick.
cape	boomp.
to carry	hallë yuck.
carrier	yuckno.

to carve	hallē gbent.
caterpillar	unah.
to caution	hallē chew.
to censure	hallē tuntē.
chair	tant.
chain	korontah.
to charge	hallē gby.
chapter	keth.
to cheat	hallē soll.
cheeks	ntú'i.
chief	nen gbannah, nen Sukoh. Su- kono.
chin	gborolok.
to chew	hallē chakomum.
to chew the cud.....	hallē sum.
to circumcise	hallē bempàh.
circumcision	ubempah.
child	uhiant.
clay	gbum.
white clay	pooto.
to clear away	hallē gbassy.
to cleave asunder ...	hallē tak.
to climb up.....	hallē tang.
cloth	kutah.
cloud	hvoy.
coals	.. ësoy.
cock	kunkurēh.
cockles	ëkolòh.
cold	buffle.
colder	ubuffle ugbir.

coldest	ngho chang ubuffle.
to come	hallë moi.
not coming.....	moikehn.
to come to pass	hallë hun.
not coming to pass	hallë hunehn.
to come together ...	hallë moi yain.
to come down	hallë tull.
to come from	hallë hinka.
to come out	hallë foë, hallë fòk.
to come down (rain).	hallë lill.
to comb	hallë soonting.
to comfort	hallë tollìh.
comfort	ntollìh.
comforter	tollìhno.
to commit sin	hallë kanga.
to command	hallë gbusngha.
commander	gbussnghano.
companion	kaynah, tehmbah.
to condemn	hallë gbitty.
to consider	hallë tennin.
to conquer	hallë tamo.
conqueror	tamono.
consolation.....	ntollìh.
to cook	hallë yarr.
cork	usunk.
corn (indian)	kusskuss, nkang ntoll.
corps	ëpëh.
corrals	kurass.
country	pock, upock.
neighbouring country,	gbantama.

court-house	.....	ballo, barry.
to cough	.....	hallë tossung.
craftily	.....	ninghë.
to cross (go over)	...	hallë hirr.
to crow	.....	hallë wung.
to cry	.....	hallë tang, or tank.
a cry	.....	utang, utank.
cud	.....	ësam.
cunningly	.....	ninghë.
to curse	.....	hallë wung.
to cut	.....	hallë bet.
to cut the throat	...	hallë fëë.
to cut down or divide		hallë keth.
a cut	.....	upàh.
a cutlass	.....	battoh, sassy.

D.

Damsel	.....	watim.
to dance	.....	hallë yay.
dark	.....	r'till.
darkness	.....	ū rr'till.
daughter	.....	wang.
day	.....	pal, lëpal : <i>the whole day</i> , ē pal ë.
to-day	.....	ë nang; <i>to-morrow</i> , gbang.
day after to-morrow		dyack.
second day after	}	deedth.
to-morrow		
death	.....	dewoo.
deceit	.....	yamfah.

defence	ubonnoh.
deformity	èlorr.
deep (<i>i. e.</i> wise) ..	tunk.
December	Papull.
to deliver	hallè fokoh.
to demand	hallè pahyah.
to deny	hallè hiam.
to depart.....	hallè senghin ; hallè yanghin.
to destroy	hallè shinnè.
to descend	hallè tull.
to descend(rain).....	hallè lill.
devil	tittè, tittè bunkuloh.
to die	hallè woo.
to dig	bú'i.
dirty	noko, toko.
to dish (victuals).....	hallè shung.
to dislike	hallè tērèh ; hallè sarran.
to dismiss	hallè mail.
to divide	hallè keth.
division	keth.
to do	hallè ngha.
dog	tumoi.
down }	boolung, allòh.
downward }	
to draw (figures) ...	hallè tram.
to dream	hallè son.
dream	son.
to dress	hallè bempah.
to drink	hallè kull.
to drink to excess ...	hallè yill.

	drunkard,...	yillno.
to	dry,...	hallë seckle.
	dry,...	sēckle.
	dry season,...	ūsaë.
	duck,...	uloak.
	dust.....	gbum.
to	dwell,...	hallë cheh ; choe.

E.

to	eat,...	hallë dyo.
to	eat anything not ripe,	hallë sum.
	earrings,...	nílong nítenui.
	earth,...	lēh, lēhēh.
	white earth	poot.
	ear,...	nú'i.
	egg,...	pil.
	edge,...	bellung.
	elders,...	benah.
	elbow,...	nurung.
	elephant,...	ēpēh.
	empty,...	ping.
	end,...	ūkissy.
to	endeavour,...	hallë nǵhēll.
to	enjoin,...	hallë pahyah.
to	enter,...	hallë loë.
	equal,...	kaynah.
to	err,...	hallë took <i>or</i> tuk.
	every time,...	loko buleing ; trim bulēing.
	evil,...	bang.
	European,...	Pootono.

example (public)...	yafēing.
excuse.....	bonnoh ubonnoh.
to examine	hallē gbelleng.
to expose	hallē woonē.
to exact	hallē pahyah.
to extinguish	hallē nume <i>or</i> numē.
eye	foll.
even	pehmachēlēh.
to expound	hallē gbasky.

F.

Fable	utenn.
face	foll.
to fade.....	hallē sambo.
to fall in with (meet)	hallē bonth.
false	mí bú'll.
famine	trim nírick.
farm	kill, yotha.
far	pòh.
fashion	dyàh.
fat	lëyah.
father	papa; appa, ba.
fathom	uwahlin.
family	furr.
favour	ëpēhlē.
to fear	hallē way.
February	Bankleley.
to feed (of cattle) ...	hallē wenth.
fed, filled	pumah.
to feel	hallē beng.

fellow, equal	kaynah.
fellowship	manneh.
fence	kunk.
to fetch out, deliver .	hallë fokòh.
fetice, gregree ...	sëbay.
to fill	hallë pay.
full	payeh.
to fill (the belly).....	hallë pum.
filled	pumah.
field	traal.
to fight	hallë chòh.
to find	hallë kyo, bonth.
finger	usuh.
finger-nail	sentung.
to finish	hallë gbing ; hallë kung ; hallë kissy.
finished	gbing rë, kundy, nang.
first	ńsēh.
fire	dyom.
to be first	hallë trock.
female	lakan.
to fire a gun	hallë chum.
fish	yoo, ëyou.
five	men.
flame	ūlum.
to flee	hallë kim.
flesh	dyall.
flint	tereng.
to float	hallë fuiyung ; hallë pung.
flour	gberreh.

flux	sole.
a fly	uping.
a fool	nopunk.
foolishness	punk.
food for cattle ...	ëdëring tumoi.
foot	peng, upeng.
footstep	nyëë.
footstool	chom.
for	hallë, nëh, pëh.
force	fohsa.
for ever	trim buleing.
to forget	hallë porkan.
to forgive	hallë marr, hallë lap.
fowl	ësock.
friend	tehmbah, kaynah.
from	hinkeh.
fruit	ugbim.
to follow	hallë lim.

G.

Gall	ulool.
to make game	hallë soll.
to gather	hallë tunkulah.
to get, obtain	hallë sotoh.
to get ready (dinner)	hallë nickre.
to get up	hallë pòh.
generation	borr, uborr.
gift	buyah.
ginger	ńshank.
girl	wauta.

to give	hallë ka or kah.
ghost	pomul.
glory	gbeng.
to go	hallë ko.
gone	kondy.
not going	konehn.
to go about	hallë gbeh.
to go out	hallë foe.
to go on	hallë chang.
to go in	hallë loë.
to go out(extinguish fire)	} hallë nume.
to go before	hallë ko ëboll.
goat	ëkulung.
God	Foy; Bah takeh; Allah.
gold	long, nlong.
good	keleng.
goods	ndërick, nyërick, berikeh.
gown	lumoh.
to be glad	hallë hvoy; hallë marr.
grain	kollung.
grace	ëpëhle.
grave	loë.
a grave covered over	lotook.
grass(for thatching)	üpüe.
grass(food for cattle)	ëdëring u tumoi.
grandmother	larm.
great-grandmother	labum.
great	bomung, bah.
the great Hinneh .	bah Hinneh.

the great moon (June)	ëpang ë bomung.
green, not ripe ...	buttul.
grief	bonghah.
to grind with the teeth,	} hallë sum.
to eat any thing	
unripe	
ground	gbum, pooto.
gun	pinkar, upinkar.
a large gun, cannon	pessah.
gunpowder	poubah, poubulah.

H.

Habit	fun.
to habituate	hallë benkirr.
hair	ëdëring.
to hang up	hallë lant.
hand	pëah.
to hasten	hallë paamum, paamam.
hat	sundir, sindir.
to hate	hallë sarran ; hallë terèh.
to hatch	hallë tenting.
handkerchief	ybassah.
hard	kat.
harder	katul.
hardest	ngcho chang kat.
to have	hallë bē.
to have charge of	} hallë lukoh.
any thing	
to have authority ...	hallë gbengn'.
to have pride	hallë bē tuss.

head	bull.
headland	boomp.
headman	sukono.
to hear	hallë tú'i.
to hearken	hallë lankung.
heart	gboll, ugboll.
a great heart, proud	uboll u bomu.
he	woa.
heaven	foy, takeh.
heavy	dees.
heavier	deesul.
heaviest	ngcho chang dees.
hen	ësok ë lakan.
her	woa.
here	kull, cheh, ka.
herd (of sheep) ...	ugbor.
herself	wonëken.
to hide	hallë matt.
not hidden	hallë mattahn.
height (in the air)	takeh.
hill	kick.
himself	wonëken.
him	woa.
his own	ahawoa.
to hit	hallë soota.
a hog	pyurr.
to hold	hallë yettëe.
a hole	loë.
a deep hole	loë will.
holy	yamung, rubah.

	holy bush	to yahmung.
to	honour	hallë lankung.
	honey	silloh.
	a horse	suë, sooë.
	hot	took.
	hotter	tookul.
	hottest	ngcho chang atook.
	how	ngcho.
	how much	ngchom.
	a hoop	kantah pëpah.
	a hook	ëhook.
to	hollow	hallë tinkillah.
	a house	kill.
	court-house	ballo, barry.
to	humble himself ...	hallë chum pëah.
	hunger	ńrick.
	time of hunger ...	trim ńrick.
to	hurt	hallë nēcky.
to	hurt the skin so as	} hallë gbent.
	to leave a mark	
	husband	nopokan, pok, po.
	hush !	yengń.

I.

	I	Yang, yah, ah.
	January	Wellwell.
to	be idle	hallë pilly.
	idler	pillino.
	idleness	upilly.
	idol	sëbay. The Mandingoes call

it, *gregree* ; the Sussoos call

it, *quiē* ; the Croomen call it

fetice : (see *sēbay*).

if lo, lon.

ignorant ushee.

immediately kehkehtoo.

impudent minta.

not impudent mintahn.

to impute hallē gby.

in ko, kē, ku.

within ayēē.

to inform hallē foh, hallē kunan, hallē

shew.

inhabitants adurēh.

to injure hallē neckē.

an insect ukoom.

inside } ayēē.

inwardly } ayēē.

indeed ! yaangn'!

to interfere hallē beng.

to interpret hallē yayrē.

interjections oh ! ah ! eh ! ahgboh ! yaangn',

nyengn'!

June ēpang ē Bomung.

July Gbootha.

to jump hallē peng.

it ngha, la, lan, peh.

ivory ring.

iron ntūh.

the room call it

the room call it

K.

- Key etamë.
 to kindle fire hallë mennëe.
 king bay.
 kingdom lëbay.
 a kettle kem, kittle.
 to kill hallë dyëe.
 to kneel down hallë beng n'loonk : hallë cham
 pëah.
 knees n'loonk.
 a knife kin, lëkin ; balmah.
 to know hallë shee.

L.

- to lament hallë tang or tank.
 lame tittkeh.
 land pok, upock.
 to land hallë tick.
 language n'fòh.
 large bomung, bomu.
 last lulan.
 to laugh hallë mam.
 lawyers ania tunka.
 to lay down hallë hin.
 cause to lay down hallë hinë.
 not laid down hinehn.
 to lay eggs hallë bēh tēpill.
 to lead hallë yuck.
 a leaf pom.

lean (thin)	nyarrah.
to lean with the head against the wall; to peep	hallë gbine.
to leap	hallë peng.
to learn	hallë perrin.
to leave	hallë hinkah.
a leg	loonk.
legs of an animal	kontch.
to lend ear, listen ...	hallë lankung.
to lend	hallë yayrë.
a letter	raë.
lewd	chundal.
lewd woman	noma chundal.
to lie down	hallë hin.
like as	kin.
to liken	hallë wool.
limes	nlipre mpomo.
limbs	nloonk.
limbs of animals ...	kontch.
line of descendants	uborr, borr.
to light a candle ...	hallë mennë.
light	ukehnëë.
to live, dwell	hallë chëh.
little ones	pomo.
little	pomo, kit, tun.
little (quantity) ...	tayk.
to listen	hallë lankung.
to load	hallë wütt.
a lock	ugbukurr.

lodging	yin, umoll.	
loins	bëttēlēh.	
long	} tree ... will.	
lofty		
long, tall (man) ...	shull.	
long since	la vie yah.	
to look	hallē lēhlē; hallē tun.	
looking-glass	memleh.	
lord	yeome.	
louse	ulah.	
to love	hallē marr.	
love	umar.	
loved	marran.	
M.		
Mad	lēbang.	
made	nghandy, penghe.	
to make	hallē ngha, hallē pang.	
to make ready.....	hallē tonghalin; hallē nickre.	
to make game of a	} hallē soll.	
person.		
to make a cry	hallē tang or tank.	
to make ashamed ...	hallē lap.	
to make palm oil.....	hallē fui.	
to make known, pub-	} hallē woonē.	
lish.....		
male	pokan.	
man, husband.....	po, pok, pokan, nopokan.	
a good man.....	pokan a keleng.	
white man	pootono.	

young man	langbang.
poor man.....	langbang monēh.
rich man	langbang nanlah.
blind man	kehfoyno ; keh, <i>to see</i> ; foy, <i>the sky</i> ; no, <i>person</i> .
many	akpilba.
March (month) ...	Gbakroon.
to mark	hallē gbent.
a mask	ńrong.
master	appa, kamokòh.
to mash	hallē punthēē.
a mat	bick, pilles, kohlma, werreck.
manners	fun.
May (month)	Wūfroo.
majesty	sembēh.
meat	viss, ńviss.
measure	moaloo.
me	mē.
to meddle	hallē beng.
to meet	hallē bonth ; hallē bum.
to mention, speak of	hallē kū.
merchant	berikēhno.
merchandise	berikēh.
middle	tēyain.
midwife	lagbing.
milk	mí mōh.
mind (heart)	gboll ugboll.
to mind, regard	hallē kulòh.
to mistake	hallē took <i>or</i> tūk.
a mistake	tukin.

not mistaken	tukēhu.
mire	ūsògbo.
to mix	hallē punthēē; hallē sorrēē.
to mock	hallē kaylen ; hallē soll.
monkey	kill.
monkey-apple.....	kunt.
monkey-apple tree	ukunt.
moon	pall, lēpall.
money	feh.
morning	ēsho.
to-morrow	gbang: (see day).
a morsel	pēntēlēh,
a mortar	ētú"ē.
mother	yah.
mountain	ērong.
to murder	hallē dyēē.
murder	udyēē.
a murderer	dyēēno.
my	mē.
myself.....	yangēkēn.
mine own	ahamē.
multitude	seteh.

N.

Nail	rontumah.
nail (of finger) ...	sentung.
name	ilill.
navel	upunk.
near	tent.
neck	tumack.

needle	messry.....	October
negligence	umeleng.....	to
to neglect	hallë porren.....	often
neighbour	nokono.....	old
nigh	tent.....	old man
night	chuhn.....	old elephants
no	beh, gbērē.....	one
none	no ò no.....	but one
nose	min.....	onions
not	ma, chin, chain, an.....	only
not knowing	besheleh.....	oil
not entering	loikehn.....	to open
not mistaken	tukehn.....	strange
I will not	1st, Ah kay—2d, Moa kay— 3d, Woa kay.....	to
November	Taroc'konēh.....	an orphan
nothing	yin o yin.....	other
I have nothing	ah bē an din.....	out
number one	bull.....	out of doors
a nut	n'bell.....	over
to crack a nut.....	hallë chum.....	owner
a nest	traa.....	oysters
	O.....	out
An oath	gbëeng.....	our own
an oar	lalah.....	
to obey	hallë lankung.....	A palm-leaf
to observe	hallë gbelleng.....	palm-oil
to obtain	hallë sotoh.....	palm-nuts
obstinacy	kanshung.....	palm-wine

October	Tanantëah.
of.....	ha, hoa, ka, peh.
often	lokoh buleing, trim buleing.
old	ben.
old man	anin ah pokan ah ben.
old elephants	sëpēh sēben.
one	bull.
but one	po bull, upo bull.
onions	yabbah.
only	gbo.
oil	qui, n'qui.
to open	hallë yerrëë.
orange	lipreh.
sour orange.....	fukàh.
to order	hallë gbusngha.
an orphan	moneh.
other	poomtay.
out	ko, foe.
out of doors	ko pall.
over	ko lill.
owner	ahwain.
oysters	ëvay.
our	he.
our own	ahahe.

P.

A palm-tree.....	wah.
palm-oil	n'qui n'shah.
palm-nuts	ëbell ewah.
palm-wine	m kallem, mu'i.

to pass	hallë chang.
parents	benah.
to part	hallë senghin.
parable	n'buntha.
paper	kaiërë.
pardon	umar.
to pay	hallë packa.
person	no.
pepper	gbengbëh.
people	nin, anin.
a pestle	surung.
to peep	hallë gbine.
a piece	penteleh.
to pierce	hallë chew.
pigs	pyurr ë pomo.
pine-apples	nanas.
pity	gbongha.
poor	moneh.
portmanteau	gbamfah.
to possess	hallë bë, hallë lukoh.
potatoes	batankah.
if possible	lo boa gbo.
pot (iron)	ëtùh.
pot (earthen)	kubòh.
poverty	moneh.
powder	powba, poubulah.
to pull	hallë soorë.
publicly	gbahot.
to put (upon)	hallë bēh.
to put (away)	hallë wainë.

a place	.....	yin.
a plate	.....	chinchë.
plantation	.....	hill.
a plantain	.....	banah.
to plant	.....	hallë rah.
to play	.....	hallë tissung.
plum	.....	këturr.
to plunder	.....	hallë pulkë.
to pray	.....	hallë ramling.
to prefer	.....	hallë lankung.
pregnant	.....	kuntar.
presently	.....	kehkehtoo.
to prepare	.....	tongalin.
priest	.....	murray.
pride	.....	fuss.
privily	.....	bēlang.
to proclaim	.....	hallë chemm, hallë gbassy.
provided (if)	.....	lo, lon.

Q.

to quarrel	.....	hallë poke.
quarters	.....	umoll oh.
quickly	.....	lemplemp.
quietness	.....	foll.

R.

to rally	.....	hallë mamnoo.
rain	.....	porr, ëporr.
rainy-season	.....	lëshall.
it rains	.....	ëporr woa lill.

a rat	ubell.
to reap	hallë rock.
red	shah.
to redeem	hallë vailë.
redemption	vaile, uvailë.
redeemer	ūvailëno.
to regard	hallë kulòh.
regarded	kullòh.
remainder of vic- tuals	} kuss.
to remember	hallë bēhkēh.
to remind	hallë behkeh:
a reply, when a child or a servant is called by his parents or master	} lontah ; <i>like, Sir ! Madam ! &c.</i>
reply(disrespectful) oh.	
to reproach	hallë tuntëë.
to rest	hallë foll.
rest	foll.
restless	hinehn, gbengbah.
respected	kuloh.
to return	hallë moonëë wayling.
to resemble	hallë wool ; hallë wolnin.
a rib	hankirr.
rice (rough in the husk)	} upehleh.
rice, red	wackah.
rice, white	inokulung.
rice, boiled	indë.

a rice store	fung.
rich	nanlah.
a ring	gbet, ugbet, gbut.
to ring (the bell) ...	hallë beng, ubelling.
ear-rings	nílong ntënuë.
not ripe	buttul.
river	shall, ushall.
road	naë, nah.
roguery	maromaruh.
root	utunk.
a rope	ubank.
a round stool	chom.
to row	hallë yatta.
to rub the skin with palm-oil	} hallë gbang.
to rub it with water ; to wash	
rudder.....	gbeak.
rum	rum, mo"i.
to run	hallë gburrekan.

S.

Salt	ehëll.
salt water	ūfoolûng.
salt provisions.....	níviss npooto.
salutation at meet- ing	} lemòh : <i>reply</i> , mbàh.
sand	
a sail	shung.
to say	belleh.
to say	hallë leh.

saying	ngha leh.
this is to say	lehneh.
the sea	hēlēh.
to search	hallē gbelleng, hallē toon, tūn.
secretly	soyē.
to scatter	hallē pulkē.
scarce	chirock.
score	toang, tone.
scribes	ania tunka ; ania n̄tin.
to see	hallē kē, keh, kyo.
to seek	hallē toon.
to seize	hallē gbentē.
seizing	gbentick.
to sell	hallē wungul.
seldom	chirock.
to settle palaver, to judge	} hallē bet tunga.
to send (a person) ...	
to send (a thing)	hallē wong.
September	Shakumoh.
serpent	kirr.
servant (maid).....	boi.
severity	gbereh.
to sew (clothes)	hallē son̄t.
shame	n̄lap.
to shake (tremble) ...	hallē yēkētta.
to shake (hands)	hallē lengka.
a shark	ubolloh.
to sharpen	hallē bungul.
to shave	hallē sennē.

she	woa.
sheep	lonkobēh.
a shell	kim.
to shew	hallē toonkē.
shirt	lumòh.
to shine	hallē kehkin.
a ship	wom-pooto.
shoes	ńkorrkah.
short	toon, kit.
shoulders	pehtook.
to shut up	hallē kanta.
a shutter	kanta.
side	bellung.
side-way	bēlang.
silent!	yengn!
to be silent	hallē tollin.
to sing	hallē tun.
sister	wantim.
to sit down	hallē ehall.
sick	nēckle.
to sin	hallē ball.
skin	korr.
to skin (undress)	hallē boos.
the sky	tukeh, foy.
a slave	woke.
slavery	ubank.
to sleep	hallē lùll.
to slit	hallē gbassy.
small	pomo.
smell	gbuss.

to smell	hallë toon.
smoke	ëgbim.
to sneeze	hallë chissung.
the sole of the foot	peng, upeng.
sober	uyillin.
some	poom.
son	traak.
sorrow	bonghá.
a sore	upill.
a sow	pyurr ë lakan.
to sow seed	hallë yoke.
to speak	hallë fohm.
speech	n'foh, ubonnoh.
to spin	hallë chuck.
to spit	hallë too.
a spider	niantangoma.
a spirit	pomul.
the spirit of man, } breath or soul . }	long, woalong.
spirits	mo''i.
to spill	hallë payrë.
to sprout	hallë pookë.
to split	hallë tack.
to spoil	hallë pulkë.
spotted	togery.
a spoon	usay.
to squeeze	hallë woke.
to stab	hallë chew.
to squeeze with the } hand	hallë punthë.

- to steal hallë du'i.
 to stay hallë pëar.
 to stand hallë sem.
 to stagger..... hallë rinket.
 a star ūlūi.
 to stir (fire) hallë taykë.
 still, without motion sounġ, sung.
 a stone..... pay.
 to stoop hallë nassum.
 to stoop (an animal)... hallë gboo, oh.
 a storehouse fung.
 the stump of a tree trick.
 stunted gbothla.
 to strain hallë gbookë.
 a stranger mēahno.
 to stretch hallë wickë, wickin.
 strength fosso.
 to strike (beat)..... hallë bung; hallë sunta.
 to strike with the fist hallë gbath.
 to strip hallë boos.
 to struggle hallë gbookë.
 the sun pall, lëpall.
 to suckle hallë kullë.
 to suck hallë tott.
 to suck the teeth halle chossun (a sign of very
 great insult).
 sweet teng.
 sweeter tengul.
 sweetest ngho chang tengul.
 to swear hallë gbeeng.

to sweep hallë bass, gbassy.
 to swim hallë pung
 swiftly lemplemp.
 sympathy..... bongha.

T.

a table messah.
 tail ulum.
 tall shull ò shul, will.
 to teach hallë mengë, hallë trunkeh.
 to tell hallë foh, hallë kūnan.
 tiger ugbo.
 till behleh.
 to tickle hallë choomoot.
 to take hallë kui.
 to take hold of hallë yettë yetthë.
 to take by force hallë kussy.
 to take up victuals ... hallë chung.
 to tempt hallë sway.
 to testify hallë gbasky.
 time lokoh, sokoh, trim.
 the time when the }
 sun rises } ësho.
 the time when the }
 sun sets } pëë.
 time of the cock's }
 crowing in the } shack.
 morning }
 time of hunger ... trim nrick.
 titles of the king *Bay, Yeome* ; of the highest

headman, *nen Gbannah* ; the
 next headman, *nen Sukoh*.
 Any common headman is
 called *Sukono*. Other inha-
 bitants are addressed, *Pah*;
 as, *Pah Jack*, Mr. Jack ; *Pah*
Marruh, Mr. Marruh, &c.

titles of ladies ... *Warrah*, the queen, or the
 king's head woman. *Bay*
 and *Ma* ; as, *Bay Farmah*,
 Lady Farmah ; *Ma Kum-*
bah, Mrs. Kumbah ; *Mæ*
Yin, Miss Yin.

to ko, ku.
 a toe uwem.
 the large toe uwem u pokan.
 together ayin a bull.
 to come together hallë moi yain.
 to gather together ... hallë tunkulah.
 a tooth ëchang.
 the top of a mountain ërong ëtook.
 tornado bikëh.
 a tortoise (land) ... borranth.
 a tortoise (sea) ... gburrukump.
 to touch hallë beng.
 a town turr't.
 the tongue mulling.
 to tumble hallë looll, rinket.
 to turn hallë pinkin.
 thanks mama, m' bah.

that (conj.)	leh, n'teh.
that is	lalēh.
that, this	to wonno.
thee	moa.
a thief	du'ino.
then	tha.
there	kull, loa,
thereof	lan, lanah.
these	mannah, tra.
the same	kollung, lan.
their	ngha.
their own	ahangha.
they	ngha, peh.
thighs	latang.
thin (lean)	nyarrah.
to think	hallē tennin.
thine own	ahamoa.
thine	moa.
thou	mun, moa.
thought	ētehn, utenn.
thymself	munēken.
a thing	ērīck, dērīck, dīn.
this	kē, to, wonno, konno.
the thumb	usuh u pokan.
to thump	hallē gbath.
thunder	ukut.
to threaten	hallē gbinkirr.
to throw	hallē pong.
the throat	kuroth.
three	rah.

to trade	hallë tëēlah.
trade	ūtēēlah.
to travel	hallë gbeh.
a traveller	gbehno.
travelling	wamna.
a tree	rum.
to tremble	hallë packil.
to trespass	hallë ball.
trowzers	nyàukarah, kūfërah, nankàh.
to trouble	hallë tun.
truth, true	rong, urong.
to try	hallë n'ghēll.
to twist	hallë chuck.
two	ting, ningting.

U.

Ugliness	ēborr.
uncomfortable.....	gbengbah.
uneasy	linehn.
under	alloh.
to understand	hallë tu''i.
to undress	hallë boos.
union	manneh.
to unlock	hallë yëērë.
unto	ko, ku.
unto thee.....	ku moa kull.
an umbrella	gbankang pooto.
up	atook.
an uproar	n'punthirr.
upward	ētook, atook.

V.

Vain	sele.
a vessel	wom.
vexation, anger ...	shilling.
to be vexed	hallē shilly.
a voice	lum.
visiting	{ lēmēan; from <i>hallē meah</i> , to be a stranger, to visit.

W.

Wages	packah.
to walk	hallē gbeh, hallē soi.
a walker, traveller	gbehno.
to want, desire	hallē yēhma, hallē ma.
to warm (one's self)	hallē sankeng.
to warn	hallē chemm el.
to wash (clothes).....	hallē tok.
to wash the face	hallē tohn tēfoll.
water	men.
salt water	ńfūlung.
wax	yeenk.
we	he, hin.
to be well.....	hallē weh.
welcome	shennòh.
to weep	hallē tanghelling.
weeping	utaughelling.
west	boolung.
to be wet	hallē bussle.
what?	yeh, ngho?
when?	upah loa?

where ?	ngheh, ngho, loa.
which, who	{ halòh, ngheh, ngho, ngha, konno wonno.
whosoever	wonno, konno.
a whore	noma chundal.
to whisper	hallè folafola.
to whistle	hallè hong.
to whiten	hallè linteh.
white	linteh, dinteh.
whiteman	pootono.
wife	la, lak, lakan, noma.
wilderness	gbonkeh.
wind	heng.
wine	mo"i.
wisdom	cherry.
a witch	seryno.
with	dere, bim ngha.
to wither	hallè sambo.
woman: <i>see</i> female, wife.	
a witness	tamaseryno.
word	lum.
a worm	shut.
a wonder	ëlack.
to work	hallè ngha m'pant.
work	m'pant.
to write	hallè gball.
wood	utock.
wood, bushes, wil- derness	{ to, tofoi.
a wooden bowl ...	karoo.

Y.

Yams	ēdē.
a year	nen.
yellow	shaw.
yes	ah, ayain ayain.
yesterday	chàh, chenchàh.
yonder	kut tokol.
you	nghang, no.
your	no.
your own.....	ahano.
yourselves	nghangakin.
a young man	langbang.

THE END.

Y.

Yama
 a yeast
 yellow
 yes
 yesterday
 yonder
 you
 your
 your own
 yourselves
 a young man

THE END

Printed by Johnson and Henderson
 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.

Nyländer, Gustavus R.

Grammar and vocabulary of the Bullom language

London 1814

L.rel. 1792

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10589256-4